Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 54,950.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910 5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th ,,	† DELHI	8090	...	...
19th ,,	† MANTUA	10885	...	...
26th ,,	† CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	† EGYPT	7912	...	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
* 23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
26th ,,	INDIA	7911	...	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10885	...	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th February.
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5428	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5428	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Balaers	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Taraboochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 &	500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,,	750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,,	635 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,,	1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice,
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	B. Cobol	7588	24th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer. N.R. Month. Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 7th Feb.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 10th Feb.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Feb.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 7th Feb. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

4th February, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill	26th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
*C City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 18 1910
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 1910	...
†C City of York	7705	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7512	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4932	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
aC City of York	7705	23rd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
aC City of Calcutta	7512	23rd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad, For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

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ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.
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Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

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PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.
} LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs.10 and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued dees not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St.,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

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This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechancial construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5:5.

Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
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Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

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ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

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MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

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PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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FINE RECORD OF A SET OF

DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows:—

"I am sending you two covers, 810×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . . I think their record is unique."

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FROM 1st JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
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Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED ATONCE.

AN experienced and expert GRADUATE, who can conduct Office Correspondence. Apply sharp to the MANAGER of this Press.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS who desire to obtain LOCAL CERTIFICATES of Measurement for their Ponies, are informed that Mr. A. K. GRAHAM has kindly consented to attend for that purpose at the Bombay Gymkhana, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Inst., at 8 A.M.

G. LUCAS, Capt.,
Hon. Secy., Bombay Horse Show.

BOMBAY RACES.

8th Extra

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.—

10 *a. m. to* 12 *Noon, Race days only.*

RATES.

Rs. 15 the card, no guiding comments.

Rs. 30 the card, Winner and a Place Horse. Refund of Rs. 20 if 2 winners AT LEAST do not come off less Rs. 2 on each placed.

Rs. 50 the card, Winners and Place Horses. Certainties marked off. JUDICIOUS COMMENTS ON LIKELIHOOD OF OTHERS. Amendments on R. C. if any Refund of Rs. 30 if 3 Winners at least do not come off less Rs. 2 on each placed.

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

9th, 12th, 14th, 16th and 19th February, 1910.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 6	Gentleman ...	Rs. 1-8
Lady ...	... „ 3	Lady ...	... Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.

Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.

Ladies ... ...Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
Byculla, 15th January, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, late a Conductor, Poona Mails, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, European.

FRANCIS XAVIER D'SOUZA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, a Butler.

CECIL DACRE MORE HOLBROOKE, late Captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, Poona, European.

SARAH, wife of Manasseh Jacob Manasseh, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.

AMIRBI, widow of Sadik Set Haji Wahadna, late of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant.

EDOUARD BAUDE DE BUNNETAT, late of Bombay, Ex-teacher, Dadar School, European Inhabitant.

RALPH ARTHUR PENRHYN CLEMENTS, late Major General (of the South Wales Borderers), Quetta. European.

MICHAEL JOHN MULCAHY, late of Bombay, a Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality, European.

JOHANN HEINRICH JUNGMANN, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is PREPARED to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1910, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, District Engineer, Poona, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value, of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 7TH JANUARY, 1910.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Bombay Time, on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1910, for the REMOVAL of OFFAL, &c., daily, from the compound of the Bandra Slaughter Houses, during a period of 12 months, from the 1st March, 1910.

2. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful Tenderer will have to enter into a written contract and to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred), after the acceptance of his Tender making a total deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), as security, for the proper fulfilment of the contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest, till the expiration of the contract period. The deposit amount will, however, be allowed to be invested at the option of and on a written application from the successful Tenderer in such securities as may be approved of by the Commissioner.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Offices,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 437 OF 1909.

The firm of VUSSONJI TRICUMJI and COMPANY.................. Plaintiffs

vs.

ESMAILBHAI SHIVJI and others..... .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of October, 1909. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Ebrahimbhai Hassambhai, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 29th day of May, 1909, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and address, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee One, for filing the same.—Dated this 2nd day of February, 1910.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

LISBOA SCHOLARSHIP IN BOTANY.

VALUE Rs. 30 PER MONTH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Scholarship tenable for one year, will be awarded after a Competitive Examination in March next. The competition is open to all Medical, Science and Arts Graduates of the Bombay University, of not more than three years' standing at the time of the competition, as well as to all Medical Under-Graduates.

The Examination will be held on a day to be hereafter notified, but the Competitors must send in their applications before 28th February, 1910, to the address of the Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Copies of the rules, giving other particulars, can be obtained from the College Clerk.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 1st February, 1910.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE Agent, B. and N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 4th March, 1910, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March, 1911.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. and N.-W. Railway.
Samastipur, 1st February, 1910.

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	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
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HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

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Doors open at 3 o'clock,
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CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES ONLY.

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N. B.—SPECIAL TRAMS will RUN after the Performance, from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.

For prices and further particulars see daily Handbills.

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This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

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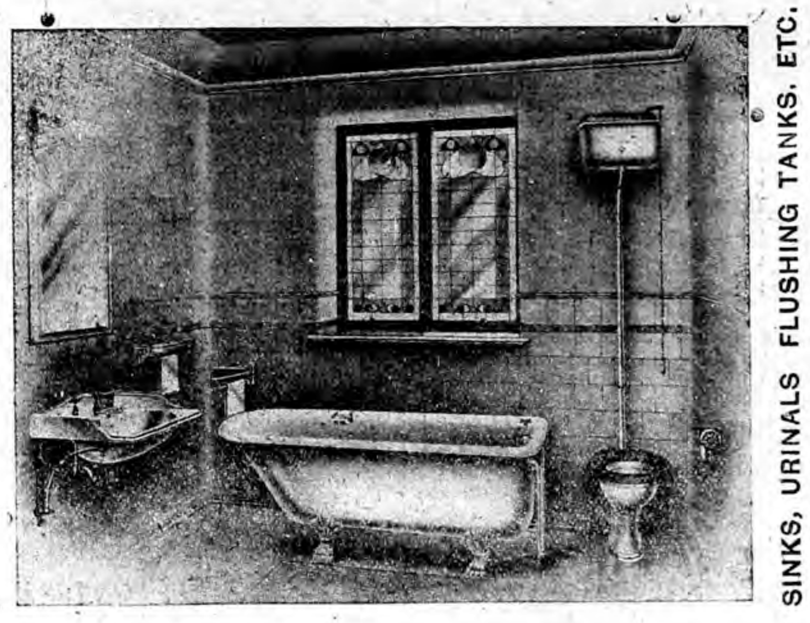

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WANTED.—An AGENT, at Bombay, to represent Service Securing Agency, Delhi and London.—Delhi. Liberal terms. Apply to the MANAGER.

HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM—Deals in Fresh Provisions, Novelty, Chocolates, Table Delicacies, China Preserves, Syrup, Fruits, Cakes, 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

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MATHERAN.—A comfortable small cottage To Let. Complete with good furniture, etc. and situated near the Railway Station and public offices. Apply to Box No. 102, care of this Office.

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GOLD WATCH, ROTHEHAM'S, double case, neatly chased, fit for a Lady or Gentleman, in good order. Apply Box No. 101, care of this Paper.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables, Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. R. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
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O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Port Officer, Rangoon, reports that in accordance with Previous Notification the floating light vessel at Krishna Shoal, Gulf of Martaban, was removed and replaced by the floating light vessel "Martaban." On February 3rd showing a white Flash of five seconds duration every forty-five seconds.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H.M.S. Redbreast	Lieut Tisdall	Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine	Capt J T Marshall	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr N Harvey	R Navy
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Dick	Flagship
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Morsick	R I Marine
Plassy	Capt R S Nolley	Transport
I M S Hardinge	Comdr M W Farewel	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 4.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Agents
Africa	1302	Chappel	M M & Co
Britannia	1969	Hales	Bo & H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Badria	1613	Collinson	
Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	P & O S N Co
City of Vienna	2936	Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Fakkri	2555	Revill	Bombay & Hazaz Co
Harpendem	2302	Gromac	
Lhasa	911	MacDiarmid	M M & Co
Motven	2272	Saunders	The Indo Burma Petroleum & Co
Noor el-Bahr	295	Mahomed	G H Mithwani
Naseri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Oceana	3507	Bruce	P & O S N Co
Shah Navaz	2522	Mitchell	B and H S N Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A G &Co
Zoroaste	2376	Wickhom	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A	Earl of Carrick	2550	Rennit	Dunkirk	5-2	H J Jan Mahomed
B	Etonian	2144	D avies	Antwerp	7-2	M M & Co
F	Moravia	2268	Cosulich	Trieste	5-2	A L S N&Co
H	Kanzler	1867	Ulrich	Zanzibar	5-2	A Strandes
K	Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	11-2	N Y Kaisha
M	Clifton Hall	2532	Jones	Kobe	5-2	T Morrison & Co
N	Trauntenfels	2902	R Filtrup	Hamburg	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
P	Countess Warwich	2568	Reddish	Genoa	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Courland	760	Samsoodin	G Port	10-2	Bo S N & Co Ld

H. W. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	5-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bhawnagar	5-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Subarmati	524	Mahomed	Manglore	7-2	Bo S N & Co

P. & O. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agents
Firoozi	2005	Watson	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
1	Clan Murray	3120	East	Hamburg	5-2	J Finlay & Co
2	Castalia	4036	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-2	W & A Graham & Co
5	Newcastle	2215	Trebelcock	Port Said	12-2	W & A Graham & Co
6	Breyer	2384	Petris	Trieste	16-2	A L S N&Co
7	Toftwood	1961	Foym	Port Said	12-2	W & A Graham & Co
8	Ellaline	2501T	Newton	Hull	5-2	W & A Graham & Co
10&11	Quilon	4912	Anderson	N F	1-2	M M & Co
13	Macedonia	5245	Andrews	Shanghai	16-2	B & P S N & Co
13	Delhi	4781	Gordon	London	12-2	P & O S N & Co
14	Kola	510	Catbush	Buschra	10-2	M M & Co
15	Braziliana	2438	Sirowdon	Antwerp	12-2	Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Moravia s	Cosulich	Trieste, Jan. 4
	Salsette s	Hayward	Aden, Jan. 31

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Vigo s	Harbord	Hull.
	Ludgate s	Nicholson	Antwerp.
	City of Athens s	Knaut	Genoa.
	Nizam s	White	Calcutta.
	Umballa s	Rait	Rangoon.
	Highland Monarch s.	Dalziel	Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Devanha with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORT—FEBRUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—912 cwts flour, G Rawji; 150 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 92 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Earl of Carrick s—2,925 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—17 bales carpets, and 12 cases silk cloth, King King and Co; 48 cwts condements and 7 cwts Bombay duck M K Jassawalla; 520 cwts, myrabolams E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts cottonseed L Drefuse and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed. S Memraz.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—300 cwts nigerseed, Sizing Materials and Co; 1,525 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Vigo s—1,280 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmam.

Ellaline s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 324 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist, E D Sasoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Delhi s—105 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

Castalia s—65 casks skins, H M Halim.

FOR PORT SAID.

Toftwood s—1,462 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Toftwood s—8 cwts stag horns, A Gopenath.

Braziliana s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Etonian s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 80 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clain Murray—s 165 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil, and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 50 bales hemp, E Reeve and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, 4,002 cwts poppyseed and 2,500 cwts castorseed E D Sasoon and Co.

Trantenfels s—140 bales hemps D. M. Doonyaji and Co: 6 cases bristles H Sulzer and Co; 32 bales skins Nizamudin and Co; 270 bales cotton O Moritz and Co; 6 pots rosa oil Baur and Krauses 300 bales cotton J C Tadiwalla.

FOR BREINEN.

Trautenfels s—52 bales hemps D M Doongaji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Murray s—110 bales cotton Dunadker and Co; 2,001 cwts teelseed A Blaschek and Co.

Countess Warwick s—200 bales cotton A Moritz Co; 520 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 500 bales cotton Banji and Co; 15 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts teelseed Volkert Bros. 2,000 cwts linseed and 5,998 teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—1,155 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 625 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.

Moravia s—55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 15 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—200 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Bregenz s—110 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton Diwadker and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—250 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Earl and Carrick s—6,003 cwts nigerseed A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Macedonia s—6 cases opium P and O S N and Co.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales twist M B Kaisha, 91 cwts dry friuts D Jewarchand, 200 bales twist S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—600 bales twist D Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist S J David and Co.

Macedonia s—500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Clifton Hall s—400 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co, bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton Vatchaghandi and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—16 cwts wet dates S Vadilal, 1,100 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co, 14 cwts coffee C M Bhesania.

Clifton Hall s—200 bales cotton Vatchaghandi and Sons.

EXPORT MANIFEST.

S S Dalemoor 2,572 tons, Captain C C Bruhn, sailed for Liverpool on 26th day of January with 1,143 bales wool, 1,710 bales cotton, and the following cargo.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1,148 bales cotton, 1,333 bags groundneets, 1,680 bags maize and 26,775 bags cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 260 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton, The New Mofusil and Co; 300 bales cotton, Demadkart and Co; 178 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 100 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 50 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 18 bales wool, R Perchand; 229 bales wool, Nagji and Co; 19 bales wool, H A Jan Mahomed; 18 bales wool, D Ramcoover; 39 bales wool, B Teckchand 60 bales wool, T Chimandas; 124 bales wool, B Hurbham; 137 bales wool, M J Joowabhoy and Co; 108 bales wool, W and A Grahm and Co; 12 bales wool, H Metha and Co; 18 bales wool, H K M Jaitha 29 bales wool, M Jaitha: 109 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 18 bales wool, A H Mawji and Co; 85 bales wool, R M Kooka;

1 bale goat hairs and 28 bales wool, R Moloobhoy; 36 bales wool, F Khoopchand; 23 bales N Knataw; 2,600 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 1,780 bags myrabollams, W Becher; 300 bags myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co; 9,122 bags maize, Sanday and Co; 532 bags maize, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,535 bags oil cakes, Glade and Co; 558 bags oil cakes, S Bhimji; 3,620 dholls coir yarn, V Harridas.

IMPORT.

S S Nourel Bahr 295 tons Captain S Mahomed arrived in harbour on Thurday from Muscat with cargo of 1,769 dry dates, 5 cuttle fish and 5 zinc sheets.

S S Bregenz 2,384 tons Captain A Petris arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste with the following cargo.

238 papers, 15 german silver sheets, 43 beer, 40 milk, 208 glass ware, 44 cigarettes, 293 glass beads. 101 silk waste, 21 playing cards, 119 soap, 367 glass bangles, 30 coffee, 12 flour, 25 cotton fly, 68 rubber shoes, 1,500 sugar, 295 cotton goods, 1 gold coins, 10 mahleb, 50 currant, 500 sultana, 25 figo, 58 almonds, 6 drugs, 2 copper, 108 gum, blean, 315 wheat, 10 fish fins, 13 archillaweed, 605 gum olibanum, 70 gum, 33 skins, 3 brass, 1 tortoise nailes, 10 cotton, 4 old copper and brass, 1 specie, 1 pearl.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Feb. 4.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander W. Hayward, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 21st January, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Doggan, Miss
Danson, Mr J H
Davies, Miss L
Dawes, Capt and Mrs
Bramjee, Mr K
Flint, Mr Albert
Grossman, Mr J
Green, Mr E W
Heyes, Mr P
Huddleston, Mr G J S
Jenkins Mr A
Judge, Mr Digby
Jackson, Mr R
Lane, Mr P
Matson, Miss E
Prott, Revd and Mrs B
Ritchie, Miss
Sage, Miss
Sackett, Revd, Mrs F C and three ladies lady
Taylor, Mr J V
Thomson, Mr G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Berth, Mr A
Beattie, Mr M H
Brown, Miss K
Costley, Capt
Chambers, Mr G J Mrs infant and child
French, Capt R H
Gardiner, Comdr
Graves, Mr T
Halliday, Mr T
Kidman, Mr E W
Moinet, Mr L V
Maltley, Mr B
Morrison, Mr
Pennington, Mr
Rottenberg, Miss
Von Lymberg Stratum Count Countess
Von Lyndon Count Countess
Wood, Mr Hy

FROM BRINDISI.

Stock, Mr C G
Stromgirst, Mr

FOR KARACHI.

Cancil, Mrs A
Fraser, Mr E
Hayward, Miss
Ponsonby, Revd
Vines, Mr and Mrs T H and child

Per s.s. "R. Rubattino," Feb. 4.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived yesterday by the s.s. "R. Rubattino" from Genova:—

Arrivabene, Mr
Brassem, Mr
Cooke, Mr
Dini, Mr
Ewing, Miss
Finlay, Mr
Henrigues, Dr
Jeukins, Lt
Keess, Mr
Long, Mr and Mrs
Lambert, Mr and Mrs
Morrison, Mr
Olivieri, Mr
Reasoner, Dr
Skinner, Capt. and Mrs

ONE of the liveliest items in "The Queen of Hearts," the Christmas pantomime at the Kennington Theatre, is when Mr. Arthur Rigby and Mr. Stephen Adeson bring upon the stage a bundle dressed up as a baby which eventually turns out to be a stuffed Teddy bear in disguise. The bear, in the course of their discourse, is thrown off the stage and this is the cue for the entrance of a real live bear. The entrance of the live bear and the supposed terror of the comedians upon its appearance have for many nights provided amusement for the audience. At a recent performance, however, comedy was almost turned into tragedy, for the bear made his appearance evidently suffering from a sore head. Instead of playful tactics he made a decidedly unfriendly rush for Mr. Rigby, which caused that favourite comedian to turn tail in real terror, accompanied by Mr. Adeson, Mr. Bear held up the stage for some ten minutes, and was only enticed off by his keeper with tempting sugar. He is now under lock and key and will probably not make another appearance as an actor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—Jan. 17, at 66 Merrion Square, Dublin, the wife of Capt. H. A. Boyd, Royal Field Art., of a daughter.

CONWAY—Jan. 13, at Draethen, Didsbury, the wife of Prof. R. S. Conway, of a daughter.

DRUMMOND-HAY—Jan. 14, at 82 St. George's Square, S. W., the wife of Col. Richardson-Drummond-Hay, Coldstream Guards, of a son.

GILIBERT—Jan. 15, at Thornbank, Wormit on-Tay, Cicely, the wife of Lieut. Francis Gilbert, R.N., of his Majesty's ship "Vulcan", of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CUPPAGE—READE—Dec. 23, at Victoria, B.C., G. W. V. Cuppage, of Mount Edwards, co. Antrim, Ireland, to Edith Madeleine, daughter of F. M. Reade.

EMERY—YOUNG—Jan. 12, at the Parish Church, St. Leonard's, Bulford, Major W. B. Emery, Royal Field Art, to Joyce Warren, daughter of Mr. Allan Carruth Young.

LAW—HADLOW—Jan. 15, at St. Judge's Church, Southsea, Commander William J. B. Law to Ellen Beatrice, daughter of Inspector-Gen Henry Hadlow, R.N.

PARKER—FALL—Jan. 12, at All Souls', Hampstead, N.W., William Parker, of the Middle Temple (captain 24th batt. the London Regt., "The Queen's"), to Ethel Grace, daughter of the late Thomas Fall.

SAUNDERSON—MULHOLLAND—Jan. 12, at Holy Trinity, Ballywalter, John Vernon Saunderson, son of the late Right Hon. Col. Saunderson, to Eva, daughter of Lord and Lady Dunleath.

SUMNER—TREMAYNE—Jan. 12, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Col. Charles M. Sumner, 1st Royal Marines, Isle of Jersey, to Florence Harriet, daughter of the late Henry H. Tremayne.

SWINEY—BANKS—Jan. 8, at St. Katharine's Church Loversal, Major G. M. Swiney, son of General Swiney, I.S.C., to Miriam Frances Banks, daughter of Mrs. Banks, St. Catherine's, Doncaster.

DEATHS.

CARTWRIGHT—Jan. 14, at Seaham Hall, Torquay, Capt. John Theodore Cartwright, aged 77, late Royal Fusiliers, Colonial Service.

HARDY—Jan. 9, at Lydd, Arthur Octavius Hardy, Rector of Lydd, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury, formerly Government Chaplain in Bengal for 21 years, aged 71.

HIRST—Jan. 14, at Great Ropers, Brentwood, Emily Elizabeth Hirst, widow of Major R. A. H. Hirst, aged 83.

HOOD—Jan. 15, at Heathfield, Freshwater, widow of Col. the Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood, Grenadier Guards, aged 94.

IDDESLEIGH—January 17, Cecilia Frances, Dowager Countess of Iddesleigh, aged 86.

RUDOLF—January 11, at Clapham, widow of Major William Edward Rudolf, aged 77.

SMYTH—January 13, at 38 Albert Court, Kensington Gore, widow of Capt. Ralph Smyth, and daughter of the late Kenelm, 17th Baron Somerville.

WOOLSEY—January 14, at Milestown, Castlebellingham, Ireland, Major-General O'Brien Bellingham Woolsey, late Royal Art, aged 82.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLE—January 8, at the Staff College, Quetta, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel M. P. Buckle, Royal West Kent Regt., of a daughter.

MACRAE—January 31, at 46, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Colonel Macrae, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RAYMOND—CHRISTIE—January 8, at St. Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, by the Rev. J. A. Ellwood, Captain Evelyn Dalrymple Raymond, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to Kathleen Maude, younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel J. H. Christie, Cantonment Magistrate's Dept.

DEATHS.

SMITH—February 1, at the residence of Capt. Willmott, Retired, Poonamallee, Mary Jane Smith, relict of the late Charles Smith, Conductor of the Madras Commissariat Department. Age 75 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 917.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Senate, 5 p.m.
Bombay Races, 8th Extra Meeting Mahaluxmee.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade station.

Maxim: "The speculator seldom leaves a millionaire's fortune."—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.—Mr. N. C. Macleod, lately Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed President and Judge of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City Improvement Trust for a period of one year. Mr. D. Chamier, who officiated in the office for a short time, reverts to practice at the Bombay Bar.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.—Government have decided to obtain, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, some land to the east of the Peroo Mahomed Oil Mills, which is required for the extension of residential quarters for students of the Grant Medical College.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, on Monday, February 7th, at 8-45 p.m., by representatives of the P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia." A most attractive programme has been arranged and a large gathering of sailors is expected. All friends of the Mission are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Majunga, Nossibe, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s.s. "Kanzler," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day Saturday, instead of on the 4th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection:—One Arabian gazelle (Gazella Arabica), by Mrs. F. Smith; one leopard cub (Felis pardus), by Lieut. Carter, R.N.; one Himalayan bear (Ursus torquatus), by Mr. R. N. Aylwood.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.—The great historical and martial exhibition "Napoleon," is the most attractive feature of to-day's programme at the Excelsior Show. An entire change of programme is announced for to-night, but this magnificent series of military tableaux show the incidents in the life and battles this great French General.

CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA STUDENTS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union, Rev. James Smith, M.A., late Principal of the Ahmednagar College, will deliver a public lecture on "Social Reforms in Europe and in India" to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Samooha premises at Santaram's Chawl, Mugbhat, when Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, J. P., has consented to preside. All are cordially invited.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:—Sheth Vithaldass Vanmalidass, Sheth Harivalabhdass Becbardass and Bai Mahalaxmi, executors and executrix of the will of Sheth Gordhandass Vanmalidass, Rs. 1,000; Sheth Govindji Gopalji Atkotewala for feast, in memory of Bai Nanibai, Rs. 34-15-0; Sheth Govind Bhanji, on the occasion of the funeral rites of Sheth Dharamshi Lalji, Rs. 25; Sheth Valji Ebji, in greetings of his daughter's marriage ceremony, Rs. 25; the Native staff of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay Agency, through Sheth Manilal Mangaldass, Rs. 15; and miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 15, Rs. 11-15-0.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day:—

March	Pomp and Circumstance	Elgar
Overture	Mirella	Gounod
Selection	Die Puppenfee	Bayer
Valse	Toreador	Royle
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Russian Mazurka	Neva	Asch
Dance of the Elves		Solomon

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. P. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, this evening:—

Overture	Semiramide	Rossini
Serenade	Des Engel Lied	Braga
Selection	Victoria and Merry England	Sullivan
Morceau	Salut D'Amour	Elgar
Valse	Nuit E'Toile	Waldteufel
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Serenade	Senorita	Philp
Two Step	Yip-i-addy-i-ay	Cobb and Flynn

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p. m. to-day:—

March	Whistling Rufus	K. Mills
Trio	Buondelmonte	Pacici
Polacca de Concert	L'Oissew du Bois	Thiere
Valse	Nuages Roses	Berger
Selection	Havana	Stuart
Spanish Dance	An Evening in Toledo	Schmeling
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the folowing programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani:—

March	Piping Times of Peace	Brunt
Overture	Il Conte d'Essex	Mercadante
Barn Dance	Waiting at the Church	Retford
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs	Hume
Intermezzo	A Reverie	Hume
Intermezzo	The Grasshopper's Dance	Bucalossi
Valse	Firenze	Safroni

SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE HINDU GYMKHANA.—With a view to congratulate the Hon. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar on the title of Knight conferred upon him by the King-Emperor as well as to unveil a portrait of the late Mr. Goverdhandas Parmanandas Jivandas, a social gathering was held on Thursday at the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana, at which the attendance of the Hindu ladies and gentlemen was very influential. The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit was called to the chair. A string band was provided for the amusement of the guests. A programme of music was gone through, after which the Chairman addressed the meeting, referring to the valuable services rendered to the Gymkhana by the new Knight. They complimented Government on the happy choice they had made, and the Chairman also congratulated Lady Chandavarkar on the exalted position. Other addresses were delivered, and the Hon. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar made an appropriate acknowledgment of the honour done him. The portrait of Mr. Gordhandas was afterwards unveiled and the proceedings terminated with light refreshments.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
QUINQUAGESIMA, SUNDAY FEB. 6 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. Flat.
Hymns.—5, 191, Card 4.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants, 45, 54.
Hymns.—207, 217, 31.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Wandby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—544, 168, 207.
Psalm.—106.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—23.
Hymn.—20.
Hymn.—191.
Hymn.—408.
Collection for the poor.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, 267, 315, 263.
11 a. m.—Parade Service, 255, 176.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon 211, 275, 537.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Ash Wednesday.
10 a. m.—Matins Commination Service.
5 p. m.—Evensong.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral Eucharist Sermon by Rev. Father Chard.
6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services in Y. M. C. A., Hall, Apollo Bunder.)
Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.

11 a.m. and 6 30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. Father P. Eykyn.
Collections for Church Expenses.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.

8-30 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. Frederick Wood.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. Frederick Wood.
7-30 p.m.—Holy Communion.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher: J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. F. C. O. Beaman presided over the third sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Jaising Lukhor and Puraji Karamant pleaded guilty to charges of administering dhatura, a stupefying drug, with intent to commit theft, and theft; they prayed for mercy and undertook not to commit any offence of the kind in future.

His Lordship sentenced them to two years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Caitan Joseph was then placed before a common jury on a charge of mischief by fire.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening his case, said that on the night of the 29th December, the accused got drunk and set fire to the hut in which he lived and which belonged to five brothers. Neighbours came and extinguished the fire.

The accused's defence was that he was dead drunk and not in his senses at the time the offence was committed.

The jury found the accused guilty and recommended him to mercy. His Lordship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Arjoon Santoo was then charged before a common jury with attempt to murder one Bhau Gaja by cutting his throat.

Mr. G. S. Mankar appeared for the prosecution, while Mr F. B. Motiwalla defended the accused.

The defence was that as the complainant and accused were on very bad terms, the complainant inflicted the wounds on himself to bring the accused in trouble.

After the evidence had been recorded, his Lordship summed up the case before the jury who returned in a verdit of not guilty.

His Lordship ordered the accused to be discharged.

THEFT OF POSTAL ARTICLE.

Chhotubhai Surbhai, a post office window clerk, was placed before a common jury on charges of theft of a postal article and abetment of cheating.

Mr. Basil Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. D. S. Settna, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Furreira and Dewan, and Mr. B T. Desai defended the accused.

Mr. Lang, in opening his case, said that the accused was charged under Section 52 of the Post Office Act for stealing a letter, containing a cheque of £8-3 0, addressed to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. The accused took out the cheque which was endorsed, and signed by Mr. R. H. H. Goheen, an American Medical missionary in Vangoula, Ratnagiri District, and handed it to one Dayal Ranchod for cashing it. Dayal Ranchod was convicted of cheating and the accused was now charged with abetting that offence.

The trial is proceeding.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

RE HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI AHMED.

His Lordship yesterday, discharged the rule obtained by Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel for the revocation of the adjudication order on the 18th June last.

It will be remembered that the insolvent was adjudicated in May last on the petition of a creditor. Haji Jackeria obtained a rule for the revocation of that order. The rule was argued before Mr. Justice Davar, who discharged it on the ground that Haji Jackeria had no "locus standi" to make that application Against that order, Haji Jackeria filed an appeal, and the Appeal Court held that he had 'locus standi' and sent back the case to the lower Court for disposal on its merits. Evidence was then recorded before his Lordship.

In delivering his judgment yesterday, his Lordship discharged the rule and directed that Haji Jackeria should pay the Official Assignee all his costs of this rule from the date of remand by the Appeal Court up-to-date. Mr. Mankar's client was ordered to pay his own costs as the Official Assignee had been fighting this rule on behalf of the whole body of creditors.

His Lordship had by his order restrained the Official Assignee from selling the goods in the insolvent's shop in spite of the very urgent representations made to his Lordship that the goods had been deteriorating. His Lordship now withdrew his prohibition and left the Official Assignee a free hand to do what appeared to him proper.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Suit Dismissed with Costs.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

A. M. COUTTS VS. THE PENINSULA IRON WORKS.

For the plaintiff:—Mr. D. N. Bhahdurji with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For the defendant:—Mr. M. R. Jardine with Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Coy.

His Lordship has disposed of the suit filed by the plaintiff on the ground of wrongful dismissal to recover Rs. 4,600 as damages on the basis of agreed salary for the unexpired portion of the term of agreement.

The plaintiff was in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company and his services were secured in December 1907 by Ghandy John and Co., the then agents of the defendant-firm.

The defence was that the directors had not ratified the contract on the ground that the agents had exceeded their powers in entering on the contract.

His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Inspector Lewis charged Thomas Herbert Guest, a European, with the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Mr. A. H. Gawthorne. The case for the prosecution was that, on the 2nd instant the accused stole the bicycle from a building at Hornby Road, where the complainant had left it. He took it to a Bori's shop in Null Bazaar, and was offering it for sale, when the police arrested him. He made a statement, and the bicycle, on being taken to the complainant was, identified by the latter as his. The accused pleaded guilty, stating he was under the influence of liquor when he stole the bicycle. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Eighth Extra Meeting.

SOME NOTES AND SELECTIONS.

The racing at the Seventh Extra last Saturday was interesting and there were only two upsets on the day. Hazza won his race very easily though unfancied by his connections who put their faith in Dilerjung. In this race Precious and Peculiar did not start and seem to be in reserve for the Big Meeting. The other outsider to win was Shweman, who won the 3rd division of the race for New Arabs. Rock Sand, Grand Duke and Shweman who won their respective races are quite of ordinary class and they cannot be expected to do much in future. Koko beat Cheeky in the Pony Race, but Cheeky's form cannot be so bad and she will run better at the Big Meeting. Master Delaval won as expected, though Rooster gave him a good race and would have finished closer had he not broken down. Bucolic as usual got left at the post and not yet from the same stable as Wolferton who did not start won the race easily from Rosewater who seems to have improved. Ashroff won very easily, but Lookman and Gafal ran unfancied and might be expected to run better in the near future.

To-day there are seven races and the most attractive will be the February Plate though there will be a small field only. Refresher on his running in the Cooch Behar Cup has a great chance and his only danger is Master Theo who ran so well, recently at Calcutta winning the Prince of Wales' Plate. Lady Violet has not been running well also Sham Fight and Oakton. Mafeota and Rosewater are out of class here and the race should be match between Refresher and Master Theo, but Refresher should win. In the Newmarket Plate Chobham who thrice won in Calcutta will win and Caivalry and Posco should get places.

In the Andheri Plate, Hishan, Sheriff and Tari should run well, Hishan to win and the other two for places.

The Novice Plate has a number of very ordinary horses running and Swalior, Shawcutt and Well Done should be somewhere there at the finish.

The Bandora Plate should be won by Goldman or Steel. In the two divisions of the Dealer Selling Plate Red Hazard and Bombay should win these respective races.

TIDE

SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1910.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—Dealers' Selling Plate (divided), 1-2 mile, 3-15 p.m.
2nd Race—Dealers' Selling Plate, (divided), 1-2 mile, 3-45 p. m.
3rd Race—The Andheri Plate, 6 furlongs, 4-15 p.m.
4th Race—The February Plate, about 1 mile 4-25 p.m.
5th Race—A Novice Plate, about 1 mile, 5-15 p m
6th Race—The New Market Plate, 6 furlongs, 5-45 p.m.
7th Race—The Bandora Plate, 6 furlongs, 6-15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate	2-30 p.m.
Grant Road	2-40 p.m.
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-44 p.m.

HOCKEY AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEBRUARY 4.

At the Inter-school Hockey Tournoment commenced the other day thirteen teams are represented from Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Fallia, Mirzapur and Benares. The German Mission High School at Ghazipur has been altogether disqualified by the Tournament Committee for reasons not known to the public. Great dissatisfaction prevails at this decision of the Committee and a great many of the mofussil teams are contemplating withdrawal from the Tournament. The hockey match between the Central Hindu Collegiate School and the London Mission, Benares, was abandoned for fear at a rupture.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

R. B. Y. C. 1st CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	will be	R. H. H. Hopkins and Mjr Muter RE
Turquoise	settled	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston
Eileen IV	on	J F Watson
Melody	re-	J. B. K. Macbeth
Isca	Measurement	E. Faulkner

Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to Port, thence to Mark Boat or Buoy placed a quarter of a mile West of Gull Island to port, thence to Committee Vessel to Starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to Port, and back to Committee Vessel.—17·4 miles—Time limit 7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3 30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	4 17	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson and A N Cassels
Erin	3 26	Col H Mead
Lylie	4 17	R. G Monteath
Pewit	7 43	Duncan Fraser.
Anna	26 36	Officers, H. M. Mint.

Course: Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy to Starboard, thence Sunk Rock to Port, thence South Karanja Buoy to port and back to Committee Vessel = 10·26 miles.—Time-limit 7 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS & "C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by
Coralic	4 5	B. Thomas.
Maud	4 5	Officers, RE
Mavourneen	2 27	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	Scr	J J Welch.
Lapwing	8 10	C N Moberly.
Vulkyrie	3 16	R. Walker.
Curlew	5 43	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	9 48	J. E. Needham.
Marie Louise	10 37	K. MacIver.
Weewin	1 33	Mudge and Hopcroft.

Course: Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy to Starboard, thence to Sunk Rock to it turboards, thence South Karanja to Port, and back to Committee Vessel = 9·76 miles—Time limit 7 p. m.

From the 22nd to the 28th January, 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 16 Native Christians 308 Hindus and 57 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras making a total of 391. The death-rate was 39·9 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 48·9 deaths are thus classified:—Fevers 141; bowel complaints 37; and other causes 203.

HANJI SHIMADZU, Samurai of Oita, aged seventy, has committed suicide according to traditional Japanese methods as a protest against the excessive Europeanisation of his country. Last week he heard of the arrest of three young nephews on a charge of trying to swindle a Hakodate fish merchant by means of the American "gold brick" swindle. This caused him keen mortification. He learned a day or two afterwards that one of his friends who had lost his income tried to commit suicide by hanging himself from a pine tree in Shibaa Park. When Shimadzu heard of this incident he decided that he had lived long enough. He wrote a letter complaining that Western vices were demoralising his countrymen. He particularly resented the attempt of his friend to hang himself as being a reprehensible way of leaving the world. "For a few days," one of the native newspapers says, "the old Samur i purified himself with cold water, and on the appointed morning he committed hara-kiri observing every detail of the etiquette for the Japanese way of self-destruction. He was clad in white and he inflicted the wounds as described by the old Samurai law."

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by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."
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THE CROPS OF BOMBAY.

A Year's Report.

The following resolution has been issued on the Annual Reports on the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1908-09 :—

In the Presidency proper the season was on the whole only moderately good. The early rains were in some parts excessive, in others deficient, and though there was a good fall in September in the Deccan and Konkan, the latter rains were almost universally in serious defect. Against these conditions in the Presidency proper there was a set-off in a favourable inundation combined with good rainfall in Sind.

The character of the season in the Presidency proper led to a great extension of rabi cultivation, the area under rabi cereals and pulses being 7,076,000 acres or 19 per cent, above the figures of the previous year. In consonance with this extension the area under kharif cereals and pulses receded by 283,000 acres. The area under non-food crops also fell by 506,000 acres. In the result, there was on the whole an extension of cultivation amounting to 406,000 acres in the gross area cropped, chiefly in the Deccan where the fallow area diminished by 312,000 acres.

Of individual crops affected by these general fluctuations in cultivation, the most noticeable increase occurred in the case of jowari where it amounted to 1,046,000 acres and was mainly due to the failure of early rain followed later on by good September rain in the East Deccan. Under the influence of favourable early rain in Gujarat the area under rice increased to 20 per cent. above the normal. The only other crop showing a prominent increase was gram. The increases in the case of these three crops more than covered the decreases under other food crops—bajri, wheat, tur and others—and account for an increase of 912,000 acres or 5 per cent. in the area under food crops in the whole of the Presidency proper as compared with the previous year. The large diminution under non-food crops already referred to is entirely due to a decrease in the area under cotton amounting to 575,000 acres or 15 per cent. as compared with the year previous. The causes to which the fall is attributed are the character of the season at the outset and the preference given to crops affording food for men and animals consequent on short stocks in store from the preceding unfavourable year. The area under non-food crops other than cotton expanded, oil-seeds showing an increase of 69,000 acres.

Irrigated crops contributed to the extension of cultivation, and sugarcane, the most valuable of these, made noticeable progress in the Belgaum and Satara Districts, with the result that the total area in all districts increased by 3.000 acres. The introduction of foreign groundnut extended the area under this paying crop in the districts of Satara and East Khandesh ; elsewhere the season was unfavourable to its cultivation. The principal increase in the irrigated area was under Government canals and wells. The number of pakka wells for irrigation has increased by 6,000 or 4 per cent. since 1905-06.

In Sind the favourable inundation led to an increase in the net area cropped of 711,000 acres or 35 per cent., of which 439,000 acres represent a decrease in current fallow. Except rice, which slightly decreased in area, and cotton, which remained stationary, all crops shared in the extension.

The estimated outturn of crops both in the Presidency proper and in Sind showed a marked advance on the preceding year but as the Director of Agriculture hints, the figures must be read with some caution. The increase of only 5 per cent. in the area under food crops in the Presidency proper is accompanied by an estimated increase of 442,000 tons, or 15 per cent, over the outturn of the previous year. In Sind an increase of 17 per cent. is shown in the area in the food crops, while the addition to the outturn is estimated at 43 per cent. In view of the marked general conditions of the year the estimate of the increase under tonnage outturn may probably be regarded as fairly accurate. In the case of the principal non-food crop, cotton, the comparisons with the average are less satisfactory. It appears from Appendix B that the area under cotton in the Presidency proper was 7 per cent. and with Sind included was 9 per cent. above normal. In paragraph 11 of his report the Director states that the outturn of the cotton crop was 21 per cent. above the average. It is not clear. whether this takes Sind into account or not, but in either case it would seem to mean that with the area only 7 or 9 per cent. above normal the crop must have been above the average. The estimates of outturn are probably greatly underpitched as the Director suggests. His attention has been separately drawn to It may be doubted whether in most districts, even with famine years excluded, the anna valuations over a series of years would average 12 as they ought to do.

The wages of the labouring classes continued high, but this was counterbalanced in their case by the high price of food, and in the case of agriculturists requiring their services by the good prices obtained for surplus produce.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 4.

Light local falls of snow have occurred in Kashmir. The temperature has risen and the weather is much warmer than usual in the North-West of India.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is 5° to 11° in excess ; the minimum is in slight excess in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north-western districts but clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess ; night temperature is also in excess at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum is everywhere high ; the minimum is also in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has increased but is still in defect in West Central India and in the inland districts of Kathiawar. Both day and night temperatures continue high nearly everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature remains in excess in the northern half of the division ; the minimum is also in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air remains drier in the south but contains the average amount of moisture in the north Konkan. The day continues hotter than usual ; the night is also warmer at Bombay Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall. Moderate cloud persist on the south Madras coast but elsewhere cloud has decreased.

Dry weather is likely except possibly for a few light showers in the south-east of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

FIRST MEETING OF THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The "Indu of Bombay" to which the name of the former "Indu Prakash" has been changed, says :— Sober, thoughtful and interesting and quite touching in the pathos with which it referred in the peroration to his approaching retirement, was His Excellency the Viceroy's inaugural speech at the first meeting of the enlarged and reformed Legislative Council. Lord Minto was "grateful to Providence for having spared him to be present at the historic occasion" of the first meeting of the Council, and he, for one, felt happy and sure that constitutional changes of great importance had been inaugurated during his regime and that their ultimate fruits were bound to prove sweet and benignant. Nor had His Excellency any misgivings as to the wisdom of the determination with which he and Lord Minto had stuck to the programme of reform, conceived in 1906, in spite of the storm of unjustified unrest and diabolical crimes that sprang up later, and to the grief of us all, are not yet ended. On the eve of his return to his motherland, it was but natural that Lord Minto's remarks should be meant much more for his British critics of the Imperialistic school, of standstill reactionaries who pretend that the Reforms are a dangerous innovation and libel both Lords Morley and Minto by making the preposterous allegation that "the Act of 1909 is the result of concessions to traiterous agitation."

The "Parsi":—The speech of H. E. Lord Minto at the inaugural meeting of the new Legislative Council was moulded to some extent by forces beyond the speaker's control. It was as His Excellency said a great historical occasion, and the occasion was overshadowed by a foul murder. It is infinitely deplorable that the eve of the inauguration of the greatest reform in Indian history should be stained by a deed not even the outcome of a misguided fanaticism, but inspired by implacable hatred of any man whose higher conception of duty and patriotism come into collision with the nefarious designs of an anarchical conspiracy. Thus Lord Minto's speech which began at the charter of 1833, when by way of associating the people with self-government a pragmatic stranger like Lord Macaulay was appointed to the Council, ended with the Councils Act of 1909, when the people were first really invited to take part in the business of government, and when some of them signalished the occasion by committing murder. There was, it seemed to him on his arrival, said the Viceroy, widespread and well-justified discontent, and while he emphatically repudiated the charge that has been made in some quarters that the Government had been terrorised into granting reforms, he described the old regime as comparable with "sitting on the safety valve"—a process which, by immutable natural law, must end in disaster. Indeed, there was but too little need to repudiate the imputation of compulsion, for even anarchists have some respect for a bargain, and had the reforms been a sop to conspirators we might have expected a temporary cessation of crime.

The "Gujerati":—The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council under the new constitution was held, as remarked by His Excellency the Viceroy, "within the walls of the place which Wellesley founded and in the Council Chamber hallowed by the legislative traditions of the last hundred years" though the Council room seemed to His Excellency ill-adapted for the accomodation of the increased number of Councillers. The country has gone through successive stages of evolution from Welesley's small Supreme Council appointed by the Board of Control, to the days of Lord William Bentinck and the Charter Act of 1833, to the conquering rule of Lord Dalhousie and the Charter Act of 1853 and to the Council Acts of 1861, 1892, and 1909—all of which are great landmarks in Indian history. The meeting of the enlarged Council in the historic palace founded by Wellesley with its small Council Chamber was, in the opinion of the Viceroy, specially appropriate because it enabled every one to realise the importance and magnitude of the silent transformation which India and her people have undergone during the last hundred years. His Excellency inaugurated the new regime in an extremely happy speech. Its tone is admirable and the views and sentiments to which he has given expression therein are, on the whole, absolutely unexceptionable. It is a speech worthy of a Viceroy who has been instrumental in originating, developing and carrying out the great scheme of reform of which the reconstituted Supreme and Provincial Ligislative Councils are the tangible fruits. It is a reply to critics like Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon and Lord Macdonell and to Anglo-Indian publicists who, while they have not dared to condemn openly His Excellency's reform scheme have sought convertly to condemn or disapprove of it or mar its original utility and importance by recommending racial concessions and supporting Rules and Regulations of a retrograde character.

The "Indian Spectator" :—A gift is generally accompanied by sweet and gracious words. If H. E. the Viceroy was obliged to infuse a strong element of sternness into his important speech on Tuesday last on a historic occasion, when every non-official member of his Council must have been about to congratulate him on the concessions that had taken shape during his Viceroyalty, the responsibility did not rest with him. Only on the previous day a zealous public servant had been murdered in the precincts of the High Court of Justice in open daylight. Think of the time, the place, and the circumstances ! If police officers and magistrates, who may be said to lead His Majesty's peace army, are shot for doing their duty, one may say without exaggeration that the peace which the country enjoys is infected by war. His Excellency had to make it clear in the first place that the concessions were neither ill-timed nor useless, and secondly that they were not dictated by fear. Critics in England have attributed the audacity with which anarchist crimes are commited to the weakness of the central Government and its unfulfilled hopes of smothering disloyalty by means of concessions ; on the other hand critics in this country may have insinuated that there is some good after all in threatening the Government with extreme measures. His Excellency must have been feeling keenly the mischievous possibilities of both these interpretations of what has happened. It has been said in England that Lord Minto found the country comparatively quiet and in a state when no European or any officer of Government stood in any personal danger for doing his duty. That is true enough, but it is not the whole truth. Beneath a seemingly calm surface, His Excellency said, "there existed a mass of smothered political discontent, much of which was thoroughly justifiable and due to causes which we were called upon to examine ;" and he claimed that the situation now is better than it was five years ago.

URGENT STRONG MEASURES REQUIRED.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The heinous murder of Inspector Alum has awakened amongst all classes of the papulation a feeling of horror and detestation. It has accentuated the conviction that there is a deep-seated conspiracy hatched in—if not all—at least some parts of India to terrorize the Government and to paralyse the energies and enthusiasm of its agents and efforts in their service. Those who thought that it was racial hatred which prompted these anarchist outrages had to correct their impressions when Babu Biswas was done to death. That foul crime established beyond all doubt the fact of the miscreants seeking to victimize each and every body who lent his assistance or service to Government; and poor Inspector Alum has been another to perish on the altar of duty. If the news of some wretches having vowed to assassinate Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, recently published by the "Jam-e-Jamshed," be true we have an additional proof of the campaign of remorseless and indiscriminating hatred pursued in the present day by the Indian anarchists as they are called ; and those who were till now drawing a fine distinction between the anarchist and the political assassin must admit to time having proved one thing beyond cavil or any shadow of a doubt and it is that even if the men who dictate and perpetrate these crimes choose to pass under the spacious cloak of anarchism their aims are not so much socialistic as political. They do not seek so much to awe and terrorize society as to stagger the Government and its officials and agents whether they be Europeans or Indians. And it would be equally grotesque and absurd to affect that these crimes have no political purpose, that there is nothing serious behind it for Government to feel uneasy about, and that these are merely the excesses of half demented youths carried away by the exuberance of "patriotism." Much has happened in course of the last few months to divulge the real nature of these crimes and the purpose of the perpetrators—and more than the actual perpetrators, the friends who pull the strings from behind.—have in view.

The "Parsi":—One more has been added to the growing list of "political" murders which are disgracing India. As Inspector Shams-ul-Alum was leaving the Calcutta High Court he was met by a young Bengali who fired a Browning pistol pointblank into his chest, killing him almost instantly. The circumstances are very similar to those attending the murder of a Bengali police-inspector some months ago. In each case the murdered man was a zealous and intelligent officer who had made it his special business to trace anarchical crimes to their source and root out the conspiracy which led to them. Inspector Shams-ul-Alum had been particularly keen in following up the Manicktolla plot and everybody implicated thereon had good reason to hate and fear him. His murder proves that wide as he cast his net, some of the fish slipped through the meshes. The present murderer is apparently not one who slipped through in the Courts for want of evidence, as he was not known to the police on arrest. There has been so much said of late, by the Government and the public alike, to the detriment of the police in Bengal that it is gratifying, even in these terrible surroundings, to find, repeated proofs of a devotion to duty on the part of Indian officers which sets at naught the risk of murder; and the seizure of Inspector Shams-ul-Alum's armed murderer by a durwan and a parawalla shows that the promptness and courage of which the lack has been officially complained of among the witnesses to some outrages, were not wanting here.

The "Gujarati.—The country has once more been shocked by the murder of a Police officer by a young anarchist in the very precincts of the High Court which had been well guarded by the Police. The atrocious deed was perpetrated on the eve of the first meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, and as remarked by the Viceroy in his opening speech, a faithful and gallant public servant was brutally murdered in the broad light of day and that too at a place where an anarchist was not expected to go with a revolver and a "kukri." And yet the assassin was not afraid of carrying out his inhuman design on the life of an officer who has courageously done his duty in face of hourly danger to his own security. His life had been openly threatened but he faced the risk with a coolness, daring and determination that are beyond all praise. He had been actively engaged in the unravelling of the Manicktolla Bomb conspiracy and Midnapur cases and it is sad to think that a faithful and brave officer like him has fallen a victim to the secret machinations of anarchists. Inspector Banerjee, who had likewise distinguished himself, fell a victim in the same way. How the young assassins are able to procure revolvers of one and the same pattern, how youths have been successfully entrapped for their own purposes by the conspirators who are working in secret—all that is a painful mystery.

THE MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind": We are usually careful not to tread on delicate toes ; but as we said on the last occasion plain-speaking, in the interest of the public, pays best. We opened the case for the ratepayers by urging that the Corporation should look into the doings of the Water Department—especially its Maintenance Branch. We should like, today, to point out where the screw in this structure is loose. We are informed on good authority that there is no very great love lost between the present Water Engineer and the Superintendent, Maintenance Branch. It is none of our business to ascertain on which side the fault lies—but one thing that is palpably apparent in the inner workings of the Water Department—amongst other diseases,—the deplorable canker of insubordination. This fatal malady has, we are told, broken out freely in almost all its branches. The charge usually levelled against the present Water Engineer Mr. Bhadda is that he is not strong enough to control his men with an iron grip. We do not propose to take up Mr. Bhadda's brief—but we cannot endorse a public impression when we know certain things to the contrary. What powers have the Water Engineer to enforce efficiency and obedience ? Can he even so much as dismiss or engage a small 15 rupees clerk without the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner ? The less we speak about the present state of affairs, the better. It is incumbent upon those in high authority to strengthen the hands of the Water Engineer and invest him with greater administrative powers to enable him to put down disorder and desobedience with a firm hand. We could dilate by volumes on this, but we think a hint to the wise is enough.

A SCHOOL FOR PRINCES.

The "Parsi:—Specialisation in education has a tendency to be carried to extremes in these days, but there is undoubtedly much solid sense in Sir George Clake's suggestion to the Rajkumars of Rajkote that they should graduate rather in the science of collecting revenue and administering justice than in the Arts course of the Bombay University. We know that King Edward was trained with an eye to his future duties so diligently that even "Punch" protested, but the result is wholly satisfactory. In English families traditionally political, a training in politics has also been tried with eminent success as well as in the management of estates. The difficulties that arise when a younger son who has been trained as a soldier or a sailor comes unexpectedly into the inheritance only prove the value of the special training. Still, we have to avoid the danger of pruning down our Chiefs to the sealed pattern of the ordinary District Collector and Magistrate.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th January:—

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 18th January, forwarding detail, plans and estimates for building a room over the porch on each of the three upper floors of the Administrative Offices to provide waiting rooms which are much required; reporting that the rooms will measure 312 square feet, and the total cost excluding engineering charges will be Rs. 15,115.

Read memo, by the Chief Engineer, dated 24th January, reporting that the cost of fitting three "Ercole" ceiling fans similar to those in the Chief Engineer's Office will be about Rs. 260, "Osler's" fans would cost Rs. 120 more.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. Provision should be made in the Budget Estimates 1910-11, under the head of Administrative Offices, Section I, General Charges.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th January, reporting that, as a result of the recent stock checking at the warehouses, a considerable quantity of surplus goods, gradually collected and put together for years, has been found ; that the goods are not on the books of the warehouse and cannot be claimed by any parties ; and requesting sanction to the sale of the uncleared goods by auction under Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act.

Submitted the list of the goods referred to.

Resolution.—The sale should be effected after the formalities laid down under Section 64 of the Act have been complied with. The moneys received from the sale should be applied as laid down by Section 65 of the Act.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 14th Jan. 1910.	Total from 1st April 1909 to 14th Jan. 1910.	For week ending 14th Jan. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 14th Jan. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	22	101	17	890
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	26	899	19	885
Vessels transported	16	626	11	631
Vessels attended to	...	43	1	70
Vessels warped	...	29	...	16

One of the richest and most esteemed business men of Vienna, a millionaire, who occupies a high social position, has been arrested on a charge of having embezzled £8 from his employer thirty-five years ago. The merchant, the "Mail" says, commenced his career as a commercial traveller in cheap prints of pictures, which he sold in towns and villages. At the close of one round he failed to return to the country town where his employer lived. A charge was made against him, but owing to the difficulty of proving the defalcations the case was not followed up. Why the charge has been revived now after thirty-five years' silence is not known. On the arrest of the merchant his solicitor succeeded in arranging for his release on bail, after the amount of the defalcations, with compound interest for thirty-five years, had been deposited in court. The solicitor states that the sum of £8 was due to his client as salary.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, January 15.

Royal Marine Light Inf—Capt C F O Graham is placed on the Retired List at his own request, with a gratuity, under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881 Capt W W Godfrey supernumerary is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Graham, retired Lieut W H P Richards to be supernumerary to the Establisment while holding the appointment of adjutant, vice Capt Godfrey Jan 1.

January 17.

Royal Naval Reserve—With reference to the notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of Jan 4, the promotion of Sub-Lieut A D Meek to the rank of lieutenant dates from Dec 19, 1909, and not as therein stated.

January 18.

In accordance with the provisions of this Majesty's Order in Council of Oct 9, 1903 Chaplain the Rev E V Ree, B A, has been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy with a gratuity.

War Office, Jan. 18.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.

Col and Honorary Major-Gen H T Jones-Vaughan, C B, to be colonel, vice General Sir R T Farren, G C B, deceased Dec. 31.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Inspections Staff—Capt R H R Benson, R A, to be an assistant inspector, vice Major A C Williams, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Jan. 10.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Qrmr. and Honorary Capt L J Wheeler, retires on retired pay ; Supernumerary Qrmr, and Honorary Lieut. A N Haywood, from 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, to be quartermaster. vice Honorary Capt. L J Wheeler Jan. 19.

1st Royal Dragoons—Second Lieut G H L F Pitt-Rivers, from Royal Wiltshire Prince of Wales's Own Royal Rgt. Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant on probation, in succession to Lieut C R Tidewell, promoted Jan.19.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt. H C Simpson is seconded for service on the Staff ; Supernumerary Capt. H W Hill is restored to the Establishment, vice C W Spinks, seconded (Jan. 1); Lieut. F. L. Farrer, resigns his commission (Jan. 19); the undermentioned lieutenants are seconded for service on the Staff :—A F B Harvey, A H Fraser (Jan. 1).

Royal Garrison Art.—Major P H Fawcett retires on retired pay Jan 19; Major F R Patch is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Art Jan. 5; Supernumerary Major A C Williams is restored to Establishment, vice F R Patch Jan. 10. The undermentioned captains are seconded for service on the Staff :—R Hoskyn Dec. 24; W E Castens. H A Lewis Jan. 1 ; R H Q Benson Jan, 10. The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment :—H. G. Carr, vice R. Hoskyn (Dec. 24) ; E. H. E. Collen, D.S.O., vice W. E. Castens ; A. G. Haig, vice H. A. Lewis (Jan. 1) ; W. M. St. G. Kirke, vice R. H. R. Benson (Jan. 10) ; Lieut. F. R. Woollcombe is seconded for service on the Staff (Dec. 23) ; Lieut. H. H. Fell is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery (Jan. 1). The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded while attending the Ordnance Course :—W. M. J. Martin, G. Grylls, F. H. Evans (Jan. 1). The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants are restored to the Establishment :—R. Arnett, vice H. S. Thompson, appointed to the Hong Kong-Singapore batt. (Nov. 17) ; J. H. Johnston, vice F. N. Baker, seconded (Dec. 8) ; H. E. Lane, vice W. M. J. Martin ; S. F. Montague, vice G. Grylls (Jan. 1).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. D. C. L. Stephen is seconded for service on the Staff [Dec. 10).

Infantry.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Second Lieut. A. D. Homan to be lieutenant vice C A French, promoted (dated Nov 6), but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec 22.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Capt B M Fuller is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept Dec 22.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Capt H P Magill is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Jan 1

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Lieut W C O Phillips is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry Jan 1.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Supernumerary Lieut C A Chaytor is restored to the Establishment, vice G R L Adlercron, transferred to the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars Jan 15.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt H Wake, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff ; Brevet Major S F Mott, from supernumerary captain, is restored to the Establishment, vice H Wake, D S O ; Capt G H Barnett is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry ; Supernumerary Capt R Johnstone is restored to the Establishment, vice G H Barnett Jan 1.

The Manchester Regt.—Supernumerary Capt F C S Dunlop is restored to the Establishment, in succession to Major J C Crawford, who holds a Staff appointment Jan 4.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut H E M'C Morrogh is restored to the Establishment, vice C H Landey, resigned Jan 8.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned second lieutenants under the provisions of Article 29 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 :—C V Holbrook, L G Robinson, G I Carolin Jan 16.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major F Kiddle, MB., is seconded while holding the appointment of deputy-surgeon at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea January 1.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Captain E S Oliver is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army December 3.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing. Service.

Miss H C Johnston, staff nurse, is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

The undermentioned ladies to the staff nurses provisionally :—Miss M M Davies, Miss E S Killery, Miss J D C McPherson January 1.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain B M Fuller, the Dorsetshire Regiment, to be on ordnance officer, fourth class, to fill an existing vacancy December 22. Lieutenant H C Travers, R A ordnance officer, fourth class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of captain. under the provisions of Articles 287, 372, and 273, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 January 19.

Memoranda.

Col T T Macan, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (Jan 19); Lieut J W Dunne, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay Jan 18. The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—W Bowes, the Lancashire Fusiliers ; R C Harding, the South Wales Borderers Jan 17.

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt and Honorary Major E G Bedingfield, from the Durham Royal Field Reserve Art., is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining his honorary rank Jan 19. The undermentioned to be lieutenants :—Sir S H Child, Bart., M. V. O., late lieutenant Irish Guards ; E J E Hawkins, late lieutenant Indian Army Jan 19.

Admiralty, 18th January.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908 :—

Engineer Commander Joseph Harrison William Howard Ellis has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 1st January.

Engineer Captain William Sharp has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 4th November.

The following Engineer Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Captain in his Majesty's Fleet :—

Arther William Turner. Dated 4th November.
John Edward Johnson. Dated 1st January.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881, the following Inspectors-General of Hospitals and Fleets have been placed on the Retired List at their own request:—

Henry Thompson Cox Leonard Henry Kellett, M. D, M A Dated 6th December, Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Deputy Inspectors-General—Charles James, Arthur William May, to be Inspectors General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet.

Fleet Surgeons—Timothy Joseph Crowley, M D, Donald Templeton Hoskyn, M B, to be Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909, the following Lieutenants have been placed on the Retired List at their own request:—Cyril Beauchamp Hampshire. Francis Richard Martin White. Dated 18th January.

Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Gordon Hine has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty Fleet. Dated 15th October.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Warden Sydney Learmouth Gilchrist has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th June,

Admiralty, 19th January.

Sub-Lieutenant Guy Darracots Millar has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th June.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Sir James Henry Domville, Bart, has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 30th April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—Kenneth Henry Stuart. Robert Milne Porter. Dated 28th December, Richard Michael Ward. Dated 7th January.

War Office, Whitehall, 21st January.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Mechanical Transport Committee, Captain Alexander E. Davidson, Royal Engineers, to be Secretary. Dated 20th December.

Cavalry.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Captain George H. Earle retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 22nd January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur B Scott, D S O, is restored to the establishment vice A E A Butcher, M V O, appointed to the Staff Dated 22nd January.

Lieutenant Raymond H Johnson to be Captain, vice P P E de Berry, promoted Dated 15th October.

Lieutenant Cuthbert C Phillips is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 7th January.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants, to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion 1909 Dated 19th January.

Ulrick E. Osmaston
Ruben W. Allen.

Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:

Christoper J. Russell, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 1st January.

Stewart F. Montague, for service on the Staff. Dated 6th January.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Francis G. Maunde-Thompson is restored to the establishment, vice S. F. Montague. Dated 6th January,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December.

Robert Graham William Hawkins Stone. Wallace Ernest Britten. Edward Lionel Farley. John Arthur Stuart Tillard. Donald Eagleson Gordon. John Norman Fletcher.

Infantry.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, Captain Eric F Hausburg retires on retired pay. to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 22nd January.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Charles M A Wood is restored to the establishment, vice E M Moulton-Barrett. promoted, Dated 22nd December.

Lieutenant Stephen Field, for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st October.

Lieutenant William P. McArthur, from the seconded list, is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st December.

Memoranda.

Colonel temporary Brigadier-General Thomas S. Baldock, C.B., Commanding Royal Artillery 2nd Division to be Major-General, in succession to Major-General G. M. Bullock, C.B., appointed to command the West Riding Division of the Territorial Force. Dated 1st January,

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels. Dated 22nd January,

Arthur L. M. Turner, an Inspector-General of Ordnance, in India.

James E. Edmonds, from Royal Engineers, a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at the War Office.

General Reserve of Officers.

Eustace Loder, late Major, 12th Prince of Wales Royal Lancers, to be Major. Dated 22nd January.

John Herbert Norton, late Lieutenant, 6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers, to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd January.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 5th February.

1. There will be Class Firing and Practice at the Santa Cruz Range this afternoon (Saturday) the 5th inst. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-8 p.m.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Wednesday next, the 9th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, carbines and swords.

D. W. WILSON: Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Camp Santa Cruz, 5th February.

128. Inspection—It is notified for information that the annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding companies will endeavour to get every available member of their company to attend this parade.

Trains.—The Railway authorities have made arrangements to provide accommodation by the trains leaving Colaba at 3-3 and 3-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 5th February.

Parades for the week Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

To-day the 5th instant—Mahaluxmi Battery 4-30p.m Instruction for Gun Layers under the Adjutant.

5-30 p. m. Standing Gun Drill and Squad Drill with Arms under No I Sub-Divisions. Arms will be provided at the Battery.

D R F Specialists and Dial numbers to attend for instruction.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing and spoon competitions on Sunday next, the 6th instant, Shooting to commence at 8 a.m. sharp.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes : "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 10, Bombay.

THE REMEDY OF KINGS

A further mark of Royal Appreciation has again distinguished Phosferine by the bestowal of a

Royal Warrant to Supply Phosferine
TO
HIS MAJESTY
THE KING OF SPAIN

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, thus assuring every user of Phosferine that this famous tonic is highly commended by the greatest living physicians.

PHOSFERINE
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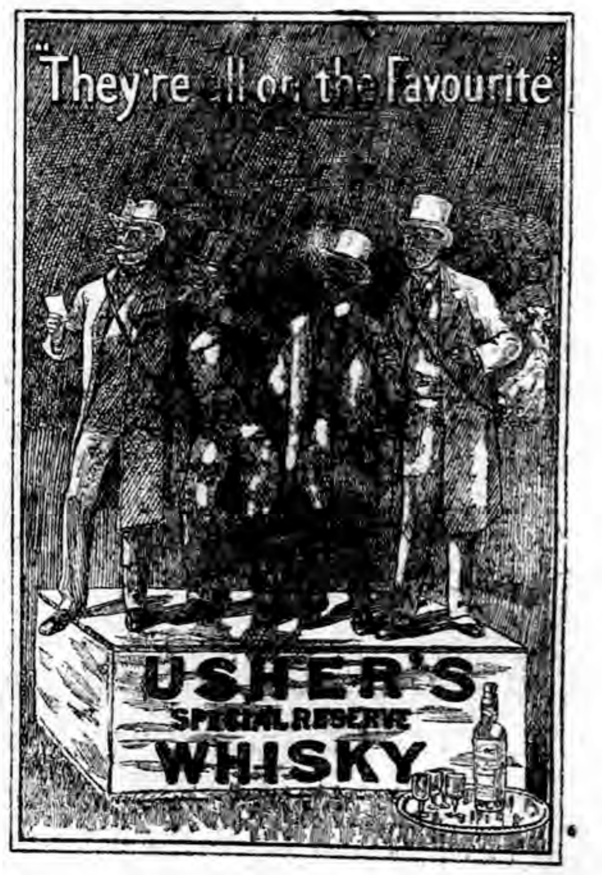

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Matriculation Examination.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarker, presiding, when the discussion was resumed of the Government letter proposing certain changes in the Arts' and Science Courses.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had, at a previous meeting of the Senate, moved: "That the Senate agree with the conclusions of the Committee set forth in paragraph 5 of the Report regarding the abolition of the Matriculation Examination."

In the paragraph 5 referred to in Sir Pherozeshah's motion, it was stated that the Committee had come to the conclusion that the examination should be retained as part of the system of examinations conducted by the University.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had moved an amendment: Proposal II.—That the words after 'Senate' be omitted and the following substituted—"is of opinion that the conduct of the Matriculation Examination should now be transferred from the University to the Colleges to which it is intended to be an entrance, provision being made at the same time for the recognition of other examinations as equivalent to the Matriculation."

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar had given notice of his intention to move the following in the event of the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp's amendment to the second proposition of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta being carried:—Add to proposition II as amended the following words:—"The Syndicate with the approval of the Senate should lay down a standard in accordance with which, the Principal and Professors of Colleges should examine candidates for entrance into them; and require the Principals to submit a list of the successful candidate admitted by them into their College. The Syndicate should, on behalf of the Senate, address a letter to Government, respectfully soliciting them to compensate the University for the pecuniary loss that the abolition of the Matriculation Examination will entail, by making an annual grant of about Rs. 30,000, or whatever the amount of the loss may be."

Mr. J. A. Dalal said that he has connected with the Matriculation Examination for a very large number of years. Dr. Powell had said that practically it was the three law members of the Committee that had passed the Science course, while the Science members had kept aloof. This, said the speaker, was not correct. Coming to the Matriculation Examination the speaker said the position was this. There were sixteen members on the Committee, of which twelve voted for the retention of the examination, while only four voted for its abolition. Even of these four, one signed the Committee's report and another kept aloof. Again even the dissentient members of the Committee were in favour of this examination though they had proposed certain amendments. The great Education Commission of 1903 had also pronounced in favour of the Matriculation Examination. As the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp himself had said, the examination possessed a certain fascination for the students. Now, if this examination was so very popular with both students and their parents, it would be idle to think that that popularity could exist without substantial grounds. It was at present perhaps the most reliable examination for testing the students' knowledge. If they abolished this examination without providing any good substitute for it, there would be confusion. It was the goal of, and the passport for, all secondary education. It had set an excellent standard and it stimulated the headmaster of the High schools to bring about the best results. If they abolished it, the action would bar a very large number of students, who did not care to go to colleges, and who would not study even up to the Matriculation standard if there was no Matriculation examination. Again did the Senate consider what the abolition of the examination would mean to the girls? The large majority of Indian girls did not desire to go up for higher studies but were content to possess the hall-mark of the Matriculation examination. And if they got the College certificate, in the event of the present examination being abolished, these certificates would not be of great value to them and would not carry great weight with the public since the latter would be inclined to think that no headmaster would ever refuse to give a leaving certificate to a girl who had been in the first class for one year, and that no principal of the college would ever refuse to admit a girl to his college. The speaker proceeded to say that the daughter of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar passed the Matriculation Examination last year. The Maharaja was at first not inclined to send his daughter up for the examination, but His Highness afterwards changed his resolve, acting on the advice of the educational experts of the state and sent her daughter for examination which she passed with Sanscrit as her second language. And as she had got forty-five percentage of marks His Highness was prevailed upon to send her to the college and now there was the spectacle of a Maharaja's daughter studying at the college. Could this have been possible if there had been no Matriculation examination?

Continuing, Mr. Dalal said that the examiners never looked at the examinations in a mercenary way. He asked whether the examiners were not to be guided by the instructions given in the University Calendar. So long as the subjects existed in the Calendar, he said, the teachers were bound to teach those subjects and the examiners bound to put questions in those subject.

In conclusion he said that the Matriculation Examination must be retained.

Mr. Godbole, who took a common-sense view of the question, said that they had 162 schools, the majority of which was in the native states, registered by this University and entitled to send candidates for the Matriculation Examination. These schools prepared boys for two examinations, viz., the Matriculation and the School Final. On making enquiries, he had found that, in the leading Government school, 175 boys attended the Matriculation class, while only five attended the School Final Class. The Poona New English School was preparing six classes for the Matriculation, while only one for the School Final. That showed the popularity of the Matriculation Examination which was looked upon as a passport for being admitted in different walks of life. Coming to the other part of the question, he said, he did not like to see this examination left to the colleges, because if that was done, there would be a variation in standards. If the examinations were to be an inter-collegiate examination, he asked, where would be the difference between an inter-collegiate and a University examination?

In conclusion, he said that variation of subjects could be obtained by introducing optional subjects. He said he was in favour of Sir Pherozeshah's proposition.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal said that one of the consequences which the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp involved was lost sight of. That consequence was that this University, which had for the last fifty years exercised control over the secondary education, should henceforward do nothing with that education. The sole object with which this University was founded, was so far as he could see, for holding examinations for the purpose of testing secondary education imparted in schools and higher education imparted in Colleges. He then asked whether this University was empowered to hand over any of the examinations to any other body. He referred to section three of Act VIII of 1894 and section 25 (m and o) of the same Act and said that it was clear that the Matriculation was a University Examination.

Speaking on the question proper, he said that the boys would be greatly hampered in selecting the colleges.

Principal P. F. Lory said: It appears to me that the most important fact which has to be borne in mind in considering the matter now before us is that the Matriculation examination serves a double purpose: it is, first, the test for entrance to the course of University studies, and secondly, it serves as a general school leaving examination. This two-fold function of the examination was very carefully set forth by the Hon. Mr. Sharp, and it formed the main underlying argument of the speeches of Mr. Aivar and Prof. Welinkar. But it appears to me that the majority of those who have spoken on this subject have overlooked this all-important consideration, and have regarded the examination merely in the light of an entrance test to the University. Now, Sir, with the syllabus of the examination from this point of view—as a test for entrance to the University—though I regard it as capable of improvement. I have no very serious fault to find. I cannot, however, say the same regarding the conduct of the examination, which, both in respect of the papers set, and of the method of assessing the results, leaves much to be desired. This is a matter on which numerous other honourable members, both those who are in favour of the retention of the examination and those who advocate its abolition, have spoken with no uncertain voice, and I therefore do not propose to expatiate at length on the shortcoming of the examiners.

But, Sir, my condemnation of the examination rests on other grounds. My objection to it is as to the examination, which dictates the course of studies which every school must necessarily follow, which says to every boy who enters an English school, whether he be dull or clever, rich or poor, whatever his social status and whatever the degree of advancement to which his community or his family may have attained, whether he hails from Cumballa Hill or the wilds of Khandesh—these are the subjects you shall study. These and neither more nor less than these.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor:—It is a truism famaliar to the ears of the members of this State that a large proportion of the youths who join the Colleges are educationally unfit to follow the instruction given in them. The blame for this has been freely and unreservedly thrown on the schools. Now while I do not wish to repel all blame from the schools, it would, I think, be pertinent to observe that the persons responsible for seeing that until youths are not admitted to the colleges are those whom the Senate entrusts with the conduct of the Matriculation examination.

THE SCHOOL EDUCATION.

But I will admit that the education given in the schools is far from satisfactory; how far from satisfactory it is, I fear, that few of the members of this Senate fully realise. The true state of affairs will be best seen if we look at the matter in this way. The course followed in the schools is based on the Matriculation examination, the full curriculum of the examination being taught in the 7th standard, which is generally referred as the Matriculation class. The Matriculation examination is thus the annual examination of the 7th standard. Now it is surely far to expect that a boy should be able to pass a satisfactory test in the work which he has done in class throughout the year. But what do we find to be the case? In the first place the schools are not able send up more than from 60 to 70 percent. of the boys in the Matriculation class for the annual examination in the work which they have been doing for the last year, and often during two, three and even four years, they know that the remainder have not the slightest chance of passing even the ridiculously easy test applied. Next, we find that of those who do appear for the Matriculation examination—this annual examination of the 7th standard—in ordinary year not more than from 35 to 45 per cent. pass this means that not more than 20 to 25 per cent. of the boys in 7th standard in the schools are able to pass a satisfactory test in the work which they have been doing throughout the year. Now, with such a state of affairs, there clearly must be something radically wrong. I know that the schools, the poor abused schools, are far from perfect. But, I am convinced that it is not the schools that are chiefly to blame. No, Sir, it is the examination. If you will go to the schools themselves and ask the teachers why they cannot do better, they will answer as they have answered scores of times to me, that it is because they have too many subjects to teach, because they connot get through the work. Admitting that this is partly the fault of the teachers themselves, the fact nevertheless remains and cannot be gainsaid, that Marticulation examination and the course which leads up to it are far too difficult for the majority of the boys who join the schools. The examination may be suitable for the purposes of a test for entrance University studies, or at all events, it can be made so. But it is not, and can never be made suitable to be the school-leaving examination of every boy who enters an entrance school. It is therefore that I favour the abolition of the Matriculation examination and that I urge the Senate to remove what I am convinced—, what I know to be the greatest obstacle to the establishment of a system of sound secondary education.

The Senate was then adjourned till 5 p.m. to-day.

TURBERCULOSIS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 4.

What is considered to be the first Tuberculosis Sanatorium in South India has been opened by the American Arcot Mission at Pungaunr, North Arcot, on a small scale. At present only persons connected with that Mission can be received on account of waut of funds.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 28.

I REGRET to record the death yesterday forenoon of Moulvie Abdur Raheem, Joint Revenue Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, after a very short illness. The funeral took place in the evening and was well attended, most of the leading officials being present. Deceased entered the Public Works Department in the year 1889, then joined the Settlement Office, and after several years was posted to the Revenue Department, where he rose to the position of Joint Secretary, which he held for just over three years. He was a capable officer and much liked by everybody, and his superiors will find themselves in a trying position until a suitable successor is found.

Nawab Sarbullam Jung, Chief Justice of H. H. Nizam's High Court of Judicature, has just returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and is said to be now at Lucknow. He will resume his duties on the expiry of his leave, when Nawab Hakum-ud-Dowlah, who has been officiating, will revert to his substantive position of a judgeship.

The retirement of some hands from the Residents' Office has afforded the opportunity of making changes in the personnel, but the work has grown very heavy, owing to some of the vacancies remaining unfilled, which has compelled one or two to resign. Economy or retrenchment may be the aim, but overstraining the energies of a willing horse is hardly just or generous. It wants reasonable experience to cope with the requirements of a department, and the officer in charge must identify himself with the units under him and the amount of work expected to be turned out, adjusting accordingly the machinery. During Sir Charles Bayley's term of office all went well as long as Major Haig was First Assistant, but after he left on transfer two years ago, there have been three First Assistants in succession, to which is due the trouble, Mr. Glancy has been in office less than two months, but if he is allowed to remain sufficiently long, he will no doubt improve matters when he sees and realises that a larger staff is required.

The official results of the last Middle School examination are somewhat overdue, but are expected to be issued shortly. I have heard from some of the teachers who went to the Educational Secretary's Office and saw the passes shown on a board posted there, that St. Ann's Convent, Secunderabad, the Madras-i-Aiza (City Noble School), and All Saints' High School, Chudderghaut, have done remarkably well, taking almost cent per cent. Such results are doubtless brilliant, but in the absence of the official announcement it would be "too previous" to congratulate either the teachers or the successful pupils of these institutions.

On the 12th August last year, the first anniversary of the death of that widely-known and esteemed priest, the Reverend Father L. Malberti, an appeal was circulated by the present Parish Priest of Chudderghaut, soliciting donations from the general public to help to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a building for the Malberti Memorial Native Orphanage, which was contemplated. Since then about Rs. 3,000 has been collected and the appeal is still in circulation. For years past, the Native Orphanage has been located in some of the out-houses of All Saints' Institution, but when these buildings were inspected by an Engineer recently—M. de Closet, if I mistake not—they were declared to be unsafe for habitation during the coming monsoon. This opinion will be shared by any one who cares to go and inspect, and the Parish Priest himself was aware of it. But what was he to do? To rent a house would absorb present and prospective collections and thus destroy the prospect of having a permanent Memorial Orphanage. But the Reverend Father Pagani's anxiety was relieved. The late Nawab Emad Jang owned a bungalow south-west of the one he was living in, which was sold after his death. It is a splendid building with a large compound around it, overlooking the playground of the Nizam's College. The present owner has been induced to sell it and Father Pagani was the purchaser, for Rs. 6,000 cash down and a like amount to be paid next year. To meet the first moiety of payment, the Mission advanced Rs. 3,000, which added to the collections in hand, made up Rs. 6,000. The task now before the Parish Priest is to find the other moiety in a year's time as well as to make the sum of Rs. 3,000 advanced from the funds of the Hyderabad Mission, which together form a big sum. That Christians, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and others among whom Father Malberti was a "persona grata", friend and priest, will show their regard for him by contributing their mite towards his Memorial Native Orphanage, is an appeal that surely will not be made in vain.

CHECKING GUN-RUNNING.

The five tugs which we recently announced were being prepared for service in the Gulf to stop gun-running have been fully prepared and leave Bombay this morning. The tugs are the Muzlee, Harold, Karanja, Minor II and Mashona. They carry two maxims and are three-pounder each and the crew consists of eight bluejackets and fifteen engine-room lascars each.

The recent attack upon one of the arms depots in the neighbourhood of the Mekran coast will probably do more to check gun-running than any actual capture of dhows carrying rifles and ammunition. Says the "Pioneer." The transactions with Muscat began really to assume large proportions when the dealers in Afghanistan arranged with certain Baluch chiefs to receive and store arms until such times as the caravans could put in an appearance from the Helmand Valley. Absolute safety was apparently thus gained, and the Baluchis were only too well pleased to fall in with the arrangement, as they were well paid for their trouble, and they could also get rifles and cartridges at very cheap rates. Now they have found that they are liable to sudden attack by troops landed from Admiral Slade's ships cruising off the coast, and the game of smuggling is no longer a safe one. There must be quite a number of these depots within reach of our landing parties, and something like panic must be spreading among the tribal middlemen, while the Afghan traders will be chagrined at the disturbance of their plans. The escorts of the caravans will probably be told off to defend the depots, but they will stand small chance of success against regular troops. No doubt efforts will be made to get away such arms as have been deposited and to place them further inland but this will take time, and it is to be hoped that further successful raids will be made meanwhile. The more difficult gun-running is made both on land and sea, the less temptation will Afghan dealers have to engage in it; and it is possible that it may be reduced to comparatively small proportions.

LADY EILEEN ELLIOT ILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Lady Eileen Elliot, who has been suffering from a mild attack of measles, is much better

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HOW TO TREAT WALLS.

The beauty and charm of the home depends largely on the treatment of the walls. It is, therefore, very necessary that color should be properly understood, if the right results are to be brought about. The color of a room creates its atmosphere, making it bright or dreary, soothing or combative according to its qualify or strength, writes our lady correspondent. When the color of the walls is to be decided we must be guided very much by the quantity and quality of the light which pervades the room. A southern room requires cool, pale colours, while a northern room needs warm rich tones of brown, red, or yellow; for an eastern or western exposure, a modification of warm and cool colours can be used. Another most important thing to consider is the use to which the room will be put. A drawingroom, which is frequently the scene of elaborate functions, will need an altogether different treatment to one where domestic life goes quietly on. The choice of the colouring of the room must be somewhat determined by that of the adjoining room, as nothing looks worse than one room opening out of another in violent contrast. The hall should be the keynote of the downstairs rooms, and its colour should be repeated in all the rooms opening out of it.

PRACTICAL TREATMENT.

Painted walls are strongly recommended for bedrooms, and, when they are almost dull and in soft tones, they are not only beautiful but sanitary. The correct treatment of painted walls is not understood by an ordinary house painter, but in the hands of one who knows, very rich effects can be obtained in beautiful backgrounds. The living room of an artist is painted in shades of cool green, with touches of purple and greys shimmering through the greens, making a soft and subtle background. The walls are surmounted by a frieze of conventionalised flowers in pale tones of green and corn colour. For this room, curtains shot with purple have been chosen, while the furniture is built on Mission lines; with cushions of soft green leather. Needless to say, this room is soothing and harmonious. Grass cloth is another charming wall covering often overlooked; the horizontal weave gives a variety to the surface which is most attractive. For a living room, or for the dado of a hall, dyed burlap is an excellent wall covering. It is made in such beautiful colours, and practically any shade can be obtained in it. As it is made of jute, it naturally fades, but usually the colour changes gradually to the same tone all over. If it has become unsightly, it can be stained on the wall with dye or paint, which can be stippled on to give it a cloudy appearance. Those who have taken a good deal of trouble in the treatment of their walls will have the satisfaction of knowing that their surroundings are harmonious, and will be well repaid for all the time they have spent in trying to get beautiful colour schemes.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JAN. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col A Buchanan, I M S, B
Lieut Col A O Evans, I M S, B
Lieut Col Sir F E Younghusband, K C I E, I A, B
Capt W L Campbell, I A, B
Capt V B Nesfield, I M S, B
Mr E O Fowler, B
Mr J P Williams, B
Mr E Shearer, B
Mr J L Sale, B
Mr G W Stanyon, B
Mr F Turner, B
Col K P Burne, 38 Dogras
Col W B Mullins, 29 Punj
Major C H Haldane, I A
Capt T Timbrell, S T C
Capt G A James, 126 Bel Inf
Capt H C Buckley, I M S
Capt W M Fordham, 20 Inf
Capt C R F Seymour, 13 Raj

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col E C Hare, I M S, B, 9 mo
Major A C Elliott, I A, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J G Dunlop, B Cov, 4 days
Mr H Luson, C S I, B Cov, 9 mo
Mr G E Lambourn, B Cov, 1 day
Mr S C W Rose, B, 4 mo M C
Mr M G Norman, B, 4 mo M C
Mr H D Taylor, M, 3 mo
Mr M D Mackenzie, Bo, 6 mo M C
Major F H Watling, IMS, 6 mo M C
Major H A Cummins, 24 Punj, 2 days
Lieut M D Vigors, 9th Hodson's H, 6 mo M C
Lieut C H Kirkwood, 23 Cav, F F, 6 mo M C
Lieut H T L Hinde, 99 Inf, 6 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss M E T Hornsby, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E A H Blunt, B Cov
Mr F H Sheridan, B
Capt G T Hunter Gray, 31 Punj
2nd Lieut H S Moberley, Unattd List

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd Jan. on 1,774·01 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,50,000	3,50,000	7,000	5,07,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	85	197	4	286
For previous 2 weeks of half year	3,19,000	6,95,000	14,880	10,28,880
Total for 3 week	4,69,000	10,45,000	21,880	15,35,880
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,49,265	3,35,664	6,910	4,91,839
Per mile of Ry..	84	189	4	277
Total to corresponding date...	4,90,443	11,02,896	22,704	16,16,043

Increase for the week............Rs. 15,161
Decrease to date ....Rs. 80,163

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd Jan. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	5,000	31,000	......	36,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	36	219	......	255
For previous 2 weeks of half year	11,000	64,000	......	75,000
Totalfor 3 weeks	16,000	95,000	......	1,11,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,608	38,405	52	44,065
Per mile of Ry..	40	272	......	312
Total to corresponding date...	18,426	1,26,189	169	1,44,784

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 8,065
Do. to date ....Rs. 33,784

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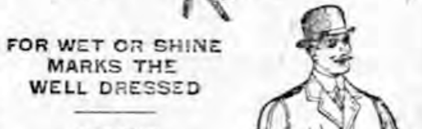

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 5th February 1910.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

IN his speech before the new Legislative Council in Calcutta ten days ago, His Excellency the Viceroy foreshadowed the measure, which was introduced at yesterday's Council meeting. "We are aware," he said, "of the associations which are doing their best to inveigle into their meshes the youth of the country, poisoned by the dissemination of revolutionary literature, which, out of a chivalrous unwillingness to interfere with any form of freedom of speech, British administrators have tolerated for too long. Present dangers we are prepared to meet and the moral training of the rising generation our duty will no longer allow us to neglect. We will no longer tolerate the preachings of a revolutionary Press. We are determined to bridle literary license. I am glad to believe," added His Excellency, "that the support of an enlarged Council will go far to assure the Indian public of the soundness of any measure we may deem it right to introduce." Lord Minto expressed his regret that he could not let by-gones be by-gones and commence the new era with a clean slate, but he felt it to be the duty of Government to maintain the observance of the law, to provide for the present, and, as far as it can, for the future welfare of the populations committed to its charge—to rule and, if need be, to rule with a strong hand. The new measure illustrates what Lord Minto meant and how he intends to check, if not entirely stifle, the preachings of the revolutionary Press. It might have been anticipated that the last measure of the kind enabling a magistrate to order the confiscation of plant and machinery of an offending press would prove sufficient. But that enactment failed in effecting the purpose of Government. There was, therefore, no alternative but to introduce the new measure, which is more drastic. It is not to our mind in the least objectionable or likely to cause inconvenience, annoyance or irritation to proprietors of presses, or publishers, carrying on a reputable business; but whether Magistrates, in other than the large cities, are quite the right officials to decide whether or not a press shall deposit five hundred or five thousand rupees or nothing, we are not at all sure. Still Local Governments are to have power to decide whether the security for good behaviour, or the Press itself, shall be forfeit, so we need not mind as even the decision of the Local Govenment may be upset by a special Bench of three High Court Judges. One provision of the Bill is welcome—that which enables Customs and Post Office authorities to handle covers and packages containing imported literature they may suspect and be of a seditious character. The bulk of the most dangerous literature circulated in this country has been brought in from abroad, and special measures were urgently wanted for dealing with it. Generally we may say, the Bill now before Select Committee, is much milder than we were led by the Viceroy's speech to anticipate.

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BIRD SANCTUARY IN ENGLAND. WHILE a critical enquiry into the good, bad and indifferent qualities of birds as they affect agriculture in all its ramifications, initiated by the British Association, is quietly proceeding through the United Kingdom. A refuge for some of the wild birds, threatened with ruthless eviction by the steady outward march of London, has been planned in the Brent Valley. The branch of the Selborne Society established there decided to make some attempt to stop the destruction of birds and small beasts, of ferns and wild flowers which the proximity of a town and its people threaten in any and every stretch of country they encroach upon. The roads and railways that mark the boasted progress of man generally spell the utter and complete spoiling and defiling of rural beauty. Therefore, five years ago, the Society set itself to preserve a still unransacked wood in the Brent Valley as a sanctuary for the wild birds that would otherwise be inevitably hunted out of the neighbourhood. Here, sheltered by promising young oaks, that form the upper glory of this wood of nineteen acres, and shaded by an undergrowth of hazel, varied with stretches of blackthorn, whitethorn and guelder rose, with slender young ash-trees, graceful willows and sallows, occasionally appearing, and the bramble and wild rose luxuriantly clambering among them all, the birds find full freedom without distractions of any importance in their quiet domestic life. If they care for bluebells and anemones in the spring, or fox-gloves, honey-suckle, willow herb or meadowswelt in the summer, they can enjoy them in profusion ; while from their particular point of view, the more strictly useful nettle is a dominant factor in the thicket. The finch family, as partial to thistle-seeds as the donkey is supposed to be to the plant itself, will find those pests of the farmer in plenty on specimens, that rise to abnormal height in this shady wood. The sanctuary, though spontaneously offering all these contributions to bird housekeeping, has been provided by its patrons many artificial aids to perfection unthought of by nature. Some of these inventions suggest that ingenious faddists on school-boards, who try to relieve metropolitan parents of all responsibility, have been at work contriving how they can leave the bird little else to do but the laying of their eggs and the rearing of their chicks. The wood has been taken over by the Society, fenced in permanently and a keeper installed who prevents trespassing by pernicious bird-nesters and rootstealers, not to mention prowling cats that inevitably follow in the wake of neighbouring residents. All small animals are not taboo, for rabbits are free to burrow and stoats may glide about the wood as long as their depredations are not too great; the keeper then exerts his powers and thins them out by traps and such devices.

The birds are encouraged to nest with as little delay and trouble as possible ; boxes of every size, with holes of various dimensions gouged in them, are fastened to poles or branches of the trees, twigs are cunningly plaited together to form foundations for birds that may like that sort of assistance in house-construction, robins and wrens are tempted, by the convenience of old cans and kettles to undertake domestic cares. The boxes are painted a modest brown, and if paint is found to repel by its strong smell, burnt-umber and beer as a colour-wash keep the box quite as unaggressive among the leaves. The roof is made to slope and provided with eaves to carry off the rain which would otherwise keep the nest damp, a condition hated of birds; a platform at the entrance is even added, for this is a luxury that birds always secure for themselves when they build in a bush, a place of vantage to survey the world from before they venture any further on a marketing expedition. Those who want their nest warm and dark just plaster up some of the entrance hole and cover the roof sides and chinks with clay. This they are allowed to do for themselves. The keeper is the artist who makes, or gets together all these aids to bird architecture. The wild birds have so far highly appreciated the garden city prepared for, them for, last year, of 100 boxes fixed up, only about a dozen were not utilised. Thrushes, blackbirds and especially starlings, were the chief tenants. Of course most of the birds built as nature intended them to in the sites offered by bush and bank. At least twelve different species nested in the Brent Valley sanctuary, and many others frequented it, but were not detected making settlements.

A study of the birds revealed to sympathetic watchers their likes and dislikes. They seemed to prefer places where cuttings had been made in the undergrowth. Though they like good cover for their nests, they apparently object to being impeded in their flight by too thick a copse, and the year after a cutting is made the new frontages—as in the Improvement Trust roads—are taken up by knowing old residents. The Selborne Society has done much in this wood, but shortness of funds prevents it from venturing on many interesting experiments that might attract a greater variety of wild birds into this safe asylum, such as thatched barnlike erections to tempt swallows, martins and wagtails, to build in their eaves and crossbeams ; a pond might be hollowed out and trimmed round with reeds and sedge where king-fishers, coots and terns and many other aquatically disposed birds might disport themselves, if money was "easy." But to have made this comfortable, peaceful refuge for the feathered tribe within sound and postal range of London, is a feat to be proud of and one that many of the other great cities of the Kingdom and the Empire might well imitate. All birds, it is true, do not fly from the madding crowd as long as they can find any sort of garden or shrubbery to live in, but the greater number of the most beautiful and interesting keep moving on into the wilds where disturbance and commotion and the idle bird's-nester will not trouble their flying days.

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THE NEW TELEGRAPH SCHEME. THERE have been so many changes in the Telegraph Department in recent years—not all of which have been beneficial either to the Department or the Public—that it is not altogether unreasonable to look a little askance at first at the new scheme which has been published. A close examination of the Resolution, however, leads to the conviction that while the prospects of members of the service have been under consideration for improvement, opportunity has been taken to introduce changes which should permit of very much better working. There is a slight reduction in the number of officers, but in practice this change will be merely nominal and will be quite outweighed by the new Circle system which has been tried with the fullest success by the Post Office. This making of the circles coterminous with the postal circles and other minor indications will not unnaturally give rise to the belief that ultimately the two services will one day be combined under one head. That change, however, is not likely to be made for some years, but it is clear that, when desired, a stroke of the pen will be sufficient to create a joint head with supreme control. A long needed class has also been introduced in the way of electrical experts. Hitherto such experts have existed both amongst the officers and subordinates, but there has been little chance for recognition of their special qualifications. If anything; this idea has not been carried sufficiently far, and scarcely enough allowance is made for extraordinary capabilities. Such cases will still have to be dealt with on the initiative of the Head of the Department who will have no definite lines to guide him and this refers more to the subordinates of the class than to the officers. Another feature of the scheme is the wider opening of the door to higher promotion for subordinates. We cannot, however, regard the rule for recruiting for certain officers, notably the Accounts Officer and the post of Chief Storekeeper, outside the Department favourably. There does not seem to be any clear reason to suppose that an outsider will have any better knowledge than a man trained in the Department and this change is certainly a retrogression. On the whole, however, the announcement, so long delayed, will meet with approval, for it is an honest attempt to improve the service.

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GONDAL STATE. THE small State of Gondal—the third which the Governor visited during the tour which he has just completed in Kathiawar—has issued an annual report fully showing that since the accession of the present Thakore Saheb in 1884, the State has fully shared in that social and industrial progress, which is characteristic of the province. Nowhere is this more conspicuous than in the returns regarding crime. The present administration has organised a strong police force of about 1,500 men, and the result is that during the last quarter of a century the percentage of stolen property recovered has risen from 26·38 to 65, while the percentage of detected crimes has been increased by 50 per cent. Gondal thus has been well repaid for its expenditure of 32 lakhs during the period of the present ruler's reign. Land reform has not been lost sight of and an improved system of assessment in place of the old Bhagabatai system has been a considerable boon to the cultivators. The land revenues within the last twenty years or so have increased from ten lakhs to twelve, but the State officers proudly declare that this is due solely to careful management and administration, and that not a pie has been added to the Kunbis' burdens. An important advance has been the grant of occupancy rights to the cultivators. They have been given the heritable privilege of selling them primarily to other cultivators and secondarily to other persons, and the Civil Courts are not allowed to sell them in execution of their decrees against cultivators. When the right was first conferred on the Kheduts, it was feared that it would lead to the falling of a large portion of the land into the hands of non-Kheduts, but it is satisfactory to find that the total area of land in the hands of non-agriculturists forms only 6·7 per cent of that held by agriculturists. In irrigation schemes, the State has already invested over twelve lakhs, and plans have been prepared for further works of the kind as which will be put in hand as opportunities present themselves. The cotton and woollen industry of the State shows some progressive symptoms, there having been an appreciable increase in the number of looms (which is now 1,073) but the improvement is not a great one, and one is hardly surprised at the accompanying statement that the export and import trade of the State, although the Durbar has devoted "much thought" to its development, is in a state of stagnation. This, in spite of a system tried some years ago, of advancing loans to traders on easy terms. This experiment was not a success. The report naively remarks that some of them "used the money for purposes other than trade," and conjures up visions of usually highly respectable merchants very late at night blazing like the Duke of Plazzatoro "in the lustre of unaccustomed pocket money."

IT is in contemplation to start a Press League in Lahore and a formal meeting was to be held yesterday.

MR. E. G. GODFREY, the newly appointed Assistant Government Advocate, Burma, was introduced in the Chief Court, at Rangoon, yesterday and took over charge of his duties.

KUNWAR Sir Ranbir Sing of Patiala has been appointed an Additional Member of Council. The Governor-General in Council having considered the objection made by Mr. Vijiaraghana Chariar to the election of Nyapathy Subba Rao Pantulu Guru declared the latter duly elected.

SWAMI BABU PERMANAND BHARATI, who was last in Madras two years ago, is due next week from a lecturing tour in Bombay and the Punjab and will deliver a series of spiritual, and religious and social lecturers. The Swami will tour through the presidency stopping to speak at all large centres.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

A SAGACIOUS man wrote that it is better not to have an over-abundance of this world's goods nor an insufficiency. If the same principle applies to Parliamentary majorities, the State is fortunate in what seems likely to be the final result of the exciting and momentous political campaign now in progress. The unexpected always happens in a General Election, but there has been more unexpectedness in the contest now being waged than is I think usual, certainly more than in the memorable fight of 1906. The outcome of the appeal to the electors four years ago was a foregone conclusion, although of course, no one anticipated such a "debacle" as the Conservatives then suffered. On the present occasion both sides had made up their minds for a landslide in the Metropolis, and I do not think that either anticipated so great a revolt against Liberalism as that which disconcerted the Ministeralists. How to account for the failure of the Conservatives to sweep London is beyond me, and I have not so far met anybody who is any wiser. The fact that Islington (three seats) Bethnal Green (two seats) Walworth (one seat) and Kennington (one seat) which previous to 1906, were represented by Conservatives, should have remained faithful to Liberalism, while the adjacents county constituencies captured four years ago were returning to their former allegiance, is no less extraordinary than the success of the Government candidate where Dr. Christopher Addison, a talented and respected member of the medical profession, ousted that special *bete noire* of the London Progressives, the Hon. Claude Hay. That Mr. John Burns has again been elected with a majority more than twice as large as in 1900 and three times greater than in 1895, though a thousand less than in 1906, is as gratifying to many of his Conservative friends as it is to his non-supporters. When I compare the present popularity of "Honest John" with the things that were said about him in the days of the Trafalgar Square riots and the famours Dock strike, I cannot help thinking that there is hope for Lloyd-George when he has finished sowing his political wild oats. By the way there are some who think that the turn of the tide against Liberalism during the past two days means a serious loss to the prestige in the Liberal Party of Mr. George and Mr. Churchill. This, however, is by no means the unanimous opinion amongst Liberals. In the opinion of some well-informed members of the Ministerial Party, it is almost entirely due to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade that the Liberal Party has not been snowed under. An important Cabinet Minister, discussing the political position five months ago with a friend of mine, admitted that if a General Election had taken place then, the Liberal Party would have lost every seat except four or five in London and suffered in equal proportion throughout England. This despondent view was based on the licensing proposals of the Government or rather some of those proposals. What the working classes objected to in the Ministerial scheme was not the portion most circiticised by the Conservative leaders, but those which the latter on the whole approved, namely, the restrictions as to Sunday closing etc. The charge that the licensing clauses of the Budget were vindictive, a charge, admitted by some Liberals in private conversation, was not one about which the average non-teetotal working man bothered himself, he was more concerned with what he regarded as the puritanical and unjust interference with the liberty of the subject. Of course, it is difficult, nay impossible, when there are so many issues to apportion their respective influence on the minds of the mass of the voters, but I cannot help thinking that one of the reasons why many in certain classes have deserted the Liberals in this battle is the stringency of the projected measures against the drink traffic. Not the least interesting feature of the polls so far as the election has gone, is what may be called their geographical characteristics. Roughly speaking, the North, including Scotland, is almost solidly Liberal, while the South is as preponderantly Conservative. The Prime Minister emphasises this division in another way. Speaking at Ladybank yesterday, he accentuated an observation previously made by him before all the borough elections were over, namely, that if we except Birmingham and the Birmingham sphere of interest together with Liverpool and one or two other isolated places—a not inconsiderable exception—we find that the whole of the great centres of industry in England and Scotland, so far as they have been polled, have given an "emphatic verdict in favour of free trade." It is not true, on this occasion at any rate, that what Lancashire thinks to-day England thinks to-morrow. As in 1906, Manchester and Salford led off with Liberal and Labour victories, but this time England has not followed this lead. According to all precedents on the voting elsewhere in England, Lancashire, and particularly Manchester, should have reverted to Conservatism. Before the election of 1906 there was only one Liberal member for Manchester—Sir Charles Schwann—and now the position is exactly reversed and the solitary Conservative elected on Saturday owes his return to a split. More remarkable still is the case of Salford. Both seats captured in 1906 are retained by the Liberals very much to their surprise. Mr. Belloc's position was regarded as doubtful, and Mr. Bellairs, the ex-naval officer who seceded from the Liberals last year, ought to have beaten Mr. Agnew with the help of a formidable Labour candidate. Apropos another Liberal who "ratted" is out. I refer to Major Renton who stood against Mr. Rufus Isaacs. The well-known Bombayite who narrowly escaped being the Conservative candidate for Reading would, I think, have won. In places like the biscuits town there is always a prejudice against a man who changes his politics. We have had another instance of this at Preston where Sir John Gorst, once a Conservative Minister, stood as a Liberal. The defeat of Mr. Harold Cox in the same constituency is generally regretted. Some of those Liberals who do not love Lord Rosebery, say that Mr. Cox's chances were injured rather than improved by the exceptionally laudatory letter sent to him during the contest by the hermit of Dalmeny.

If Sir John Jardine and Mr. Rees have been thrown out to-day as seems probable, Mr. McCaw, Mr. Annan Boyce and Sir George Robertson will be almost the only survivors of the band of Anglo-Indian in the last Parliament. Like Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Hart-Davies suffered by his enforced absence through indisposition. Sir Frederic Lely as was to be expected in a constituency where the large proportion of the electors are city men, stockbrokers etc., had a very bad defeat. So had young Mr. Cotton in Dulwich. Of the "friends of India," whose disappearance from the House of Commons is probably not regarded by the Master of Elibank as an unmixed evil I may mention Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Lupton. Many Liberals, when they heard this afternoon of the fate of the egregious Mr. Grayson, must have felt inclined to quote the Hebrew proverb—"There is nothing so bad in which there is not something of good."

So far no important Minister has failed to secure re-election, but the rejection of Mr. J. A Pease, the Chief Liberal Whip is a great score for the Conservatives, and will compensate them for his cousin, the Liberal-Unionist Whip, having failed to retain his seat at Darlington. Neither will be out of the cold long. A safe seat in Scotland, the customary refuge for rejected Liberals, will probably be placed at the disposal of Mr. J. A Pease. Mr. Pike Pease will doubtless be provided for in the Birmingham region.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION BY SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

I am indebted to Sir George Birdwood for the following very interesting comments :—"How do you like it so far as you've got !" The question suggests the suspicion of an attempt to pull one's leg, addressed as it is by a Liberal to a Conservative. But I will answer it seriously and instantly, even at the risk of finding by the time the mail is posted on Friday that I have given myself away, for I have just returned from polling for Mr. Herbert Neild, the Conservative candidate for Ealing, and was the very first to vote for him at the stroke of 8 this morning, of Wednesday, the 19th January, 1910, and for the moment, am brimful of electioneering and General Elections. Well then, I am thoroughly satisfied with the results up to date on the basis of which I calculate a small majority. I mean small in comparison with the monster and the monstrous majorities for which we have come to look ever since Disraeli passed his Reform Bill of 1867-8, the Earl of Derby's 'Leap in the dark'; for the returns published this morning may be summed up in the words,—the House of Lords is saved, and Tariff Reform damned, and I believe that the returns to-morrow morning and on Friday morning will confirm, and not stultify, this conclusion. I did expect a Conservative majority, but I wanted it also to be too small to bring in Tariff Reform, and just large enough to amend the House of Lords the Liberals would fain end. It is a far more important matter at this moment to defend the House of Lords against any hasty revolutionary attack that would in fact reduce our Parliament to a single House, and deprive the Commonwealth of the privilege of appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, and enthrone an absolute tyranny against which the only appeal would be to a succession of sanguinary and desolating insurrections of the type that disgrace the Republics of the West Indies and South America. Then as to Tariff Reform, it is only less important to prevent its introduction in a revolutionary manner than to save the House of Lords from abolition, and less important because if Tariff Reform were carried and found to be to the national disadvantage it would at once be annulled, while the House of Lords removed out of the way could never be replaced until the triumphant democracy had brought down the Empire of England with a run, as it did the monarchy of France after a splendid reign of just 800 years, and again the empire of Athens at the height of its glory, and the fabric of British national life had to be reconstructed again from its foundations—in the intelligence, the wisdom and the valour of an hereditary aristocracy.

"I am a Free Trader, but always an open-minded Free Trader, because I am a surviving eye-witness of the dreadful conditions of the labouring classes and the unhappy position of the lower middle classes in England before Free Trade was established, and have followed with keen interest the marvellous expansion of the British Empire in every quarter of the globe—without ever creating the jealousy of our international political rivals, for the reason that we open every country we acquired to their commerce as freely as to our own, without imposing on them any of the sacrifices of life and money for the maintenance of armies of occupation, and of fleets to guard our trade water. We held the cow's horns and left them at their ease to draw the milk, and for this prodigious economic advantage they were content to ignore their political susceptibilities. Decades before, Lord Cromer dwelt on this Imperial advantage of Free Trade to us. I had written on it in the *Bombay Times* and again when it became known as the *Times of India*, a change of name I myself suggested, and also in the *Bombay Saturday Review*. But let Tariff Reform be carried, and carried out as its ramping and roaring advocates would insist—and at once all this would be changed. Modifications of Free Trade are necessary, but on sanitary grounds chiefly : and on these grounds directed chiefly against our precious colonies, and the iced meat which they send us, iced fruits, all of them unfit in my opinion for human food.

"One of the most humiliating features of the present election has been the way in which the question of unemployment has been exploited both by Free Trading and Tariff Reforming candidates for seats in the House of Commons. It is sheer charlatanism to attribute unemployment to either Free Trade or Protection. Population always increases with the increase of national prosperity. It promotes population and the increase of population always outruns the means of its support. The poor we shall always have with us, unless we adopt infanticide on a wholesale scale—which will become a problem for scientific discussion *within another hundred years*. That such a question should have been exploited for electioneering ends is as humiliating to our character for political honesty as the scandalous old age pensions lie which has been used with almost as damaging effect during this election as the infamous 'Yellow Lie' was used in the General Election of 1906.

"I calculate that the Liberal majority will run from 55 to 75. I hope it be no more. Large majorities are most demoralising and lead to careless and hurried legislation and great injustices. They are indeed a true and most injurious tyranny. If you look through the General Election from the first reformed Parliament to that of 1906-10, you find that however large or small the majority of members of Parliament was on one side or the other, the total number of voters voting for the minority is almost in every instance as large as the total number of voters voting for the majority. Just more than the half of the voters returned the majority of members in the House of Commons, and just less than one-half the minority. Moreover it is seen that of the grand total of those entitled to vote, from one-half and more never vote one way or the other. How unjust therefore, how cruel, how outrageously vulgar, therefore, is it for the majority in the House of Commons to override the minority in the way we have seen them doing since 1868.

(Concluded on page 8.)

OUTLOOK IN THE NEAR EAST.

CALMER TONE IN TURKEY.

Powers Prepared for Eventualities.

CRETAN DELEGATES TO BE STOPPED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3

Reuter learns that it is true that the Porte has notified the Cretan Powers that the admission of the Cretan Deputies in the Greek Assembly would be regarded as a *casus belli.*

The Powers are unanimously determined not to permit such a provocative act, as the sending of the Cretan Deputies to Athens and will take strong steps if the Cretans persist.

The departure of the squadron from Malta is not connected with the political situation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

It is announced at Athens that the National Assembly will not be elected until December. It will consist of Greek deputies only.

Reuter, telegraphing from Constantinople, states that the re-assuring statements of M. Dragumis and the prospect of action in Cretan matters by the Powers has induced a calmer view in Turkish official circles.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Attitude of the Irish Members.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Lyttelton, speaking in London, said that the Lords are bound to pass any Budget.

An article in *Freeman's Journal* is regarded as indicating that Nationalists will not oppose the Budget.

Mr. O'Brien's paper, in an article says, that the first duty of the Independents is to defeat the Budget. He says that the Redmondites are doomed if they act otherwise.

MINISTERS ON HOLIDAY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Telegram from Nice states that Mr. Asquith lunches with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Masterman to-day.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

A Lesson in Retaliation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

A telegram from Berlin states that a tariff war with America has been averted by mutual concessions.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

Record Harvest.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

An Adelaide telegram states that the wheat harvest is a record and is estimated that 20,777,500 bushels will be available for export.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Honour for the Regent.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The Kaiser has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on the Regent of China.

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

Important Meetings in England.

APPEAL TO BE MADE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Important meetings are taking place at Oxford and Cambridge at the end of the month in furtherance of the projected Chinese University at Hankow. They will be followed by a meeting at the Mansion House on the 19th March at which the scheme will be definitely presented to the public, and an appeal made for funds. Fifty-thousand pounds sterling are asked for to establish it within five years. A further £200,000 will be required to endow the University.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

"No Immediate Danger of War."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A telegram from Ottawa states that Sir W. Laurier in the House of Parliament, moved the second reading of the Naval Bill. He mentioned it would take a year to build the docks and four years to construct the ships for Canada's Navy. He rejected the idea of an immediate contribution to the Imperial Navy, declaring that there was no immediate menace of a war.

Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment, urging Canada to give a contribution to purchase two Dreadnoughts for the Imperial Navy.

THE ADDRESS TO MR. AMIR ALI.

We are informed by Reuter, that in the address presented to Mr. Amir Ali by the Eastern Association, reference was made to the reform movements in Turkey and Persia and not Turkey and Russia.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Reply to London Moslem League.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Hopwood, replying to a representation of the Moslem League in London, regarding Indians in the Transvaal, refers to official correspondence and Lord Crewe's statement in the Lords, dated 16th November last, showing that Government realize the force of appeals. He adds that Lord Crewe had no reason to suppose that directions regarding the diet of prisoners were not obeyed. Correspondence is still going on with the Transvaal regarding the question of facilities of observing Ramazan.

PERSIAN FRONTIER TROUBLE.

Rakhimkhan Completely Defeated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A telegram from Tabriz, via St. Petersburg, states that Rakhimkhan has been completely defeated and has fled with his family and followers across the Russian frontier.

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE THAMES.

British India Steamer Damaged.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The British India steamship "Chyebassa" and the Narweigian steamer "Oddfrid" collided in the Thames today. The "Oddfrid" was towed ashore in a sinking condition.

The "Chyebassa" was damaged on the port bow. She returns to dock.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT SECUNDERABAD.

A Railway Reunion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 4.

The Officers of the Audit Department and Subordinate Staff of the Nizam's G. State Railway have held an enjoyable social gathering in the Audit Office ground. After refreshments had been served Mr. Syed Mahomed Akbar, Paymaster, delivered a most interesting address in the course of which he touched in pleasing terms on the good feeling which prevailed in the Department and made it possible for all ranks to meet under such happy conditions. He cited a passage by a Persian poet "What a good occasion is this that friends meet friends and eat fruits of friendship in such gathering." It was, he said, laid down in the Koran that Mahomedans were ordered to obey God, his prophet and the Government under which they lived. He quoted a saying of the prophet. "You should obey your Emperor though he may be a Negro" He urged upon Mahomedans and Hindus alike to obey their European officers with loving hearts and in return they would be treated as brothers and sons by Europeans. India was called Jamat Mishan viz, Paradise, but who had made it so in the present day! Why Englishmen only and no one else. India was equal to a continent, the population of which was equal to that of the whole of Europe and Indians should consider all inhabitants of India as brothers, whether they be Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsees or Englishmen. They should feel for each other. The speaker quoted a Persian saying that in this world one heart reflected another heart; therefore, if they appeared before their European superiors with open and clean hearts they would always meet with kindness from them. He further said that the prosperity of Indians and others lay in their loyalty to the British Government and it was the duty of every native of India living under the British Raj to be loyal and faithful. He also said that the N. G. S. Railway was the only line in India where there were Indians as officers and that was solely due to Mr. Dwane, the Chief Accountant and Auditor, who knew the secret of training the officers serving under him. In conclusion he said that social functions like the present one should be held all over India whereby an opportunity would be given to Europeans and Indians to meet as friends. Mr. Dwane thanked the officers and subordinate staff for the hearty co-operation he had received from them. So long as that existed their merit was certain to be recognised and there was no reason why they should not meet in social functions for friendly intercourse and genuine friendship. He should be glad if similar functions were held yearly.

THE LATE RAJA SIR AMAR SINGH.

Ashes Despatched to Hardwar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 4.

On the afternoon of 2nd February the ashes of late Raja General Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, were despatched from Jammu to Hardwar to be thrown into the water of the sacred stream.

A procession started from the palace to the railway station consisting of the Maharaja and the young Prince Hari Singh and including Ministers, all Military and Civil Officers, a party from the Residency, police and military bands, carriages, elephants and horses with state trappings. An artillery salute of 17 guns was fired in honour of the departed. His Highness the Maharaja, although considerably over fifty, walked bare footed all the way.

NEW INDIAN BEVERAGE.

MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO., the celebrated aerated water manufacturers of Bombay, who have justly been recognised as one of the pioneers of aerated water trade in Bombay, have just placed on the market a new dry ginger ale which surpasses anything of its kind yet prepared in this country. It is, as its name implies, dry; it is refreshing and appetising. It resembles the famous Belfast ginger ales in flavour and it has this advantage over the imported article that it is cheaper. The liquid is put up in corked bottles resembling those of Belfast and is very attractively got up. We wish the firm the success they richly deserve.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

DETAILS OF THE PROVISIONS.

Other Laws Superseded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

A special article in the *Times* on the history of the Press in the Deccan explains the nature of the evils at which the Indian Press Bill is directed. A leading article says that the Government of India and the Secretary of State are convinced by evidence that the liberty enjoyed by the Press of India is the direct source from which flows the stream of the abominable crimes. The Government's course will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the masses in India. It hopes that legislation will be of the stringent character demanded by the situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

The third meeting of the Legislative Council was held this morning and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen to watch the introduction of the Press Bill. After interpellations the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell, in absence of Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, referred the Company's Bill to a Select Committee. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented the Select Committee's report on the Paper Currency Bill and intimated his intention of asking the Council to pass the Bill at their next meeting. Sir Herbert Risley then introduced the Press Bill.

The Press Bill, introduced this morning into the Legislative Council, contains provisions which propose that the keepers of printing presses shall make deposits of not less than Rs. 500 or more than five thousand. A Magistrate in each case shall decide the amount. A Magistrate shall have power to dispense with security as he thinks fit.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The statement of the Objects and Reasons of the Press Bill, introduced this morning, runs:—"The continued recurrence of murderous outrages has shown that the measures which have hitherto been taken to deal with anarchy and sedition require strengthening and that the real source has not as yet been touched. Since 1908 the policy of the Government has been directed to the steady enforcement of the ordinary law against sedition. Prosecutions have invariably proved successful, but have produced no permanent improvement in the tone of the Press, a certain section of which has continued both by openly seditious writing and by suggestion and veiled incitement to inculcate hostility to the British rule. There is no lack of evidence that the series of crimes which preceded and have followed the passing of Act 7 of 1908, is directly traceable to these influences to which the authors of the outrages, young men of the educated middle class, are peculiarly susceptible. This propaganda has been carried on not only by means of newspapers but by leaflets, pamphlets and the like rendering it necessary to assume control over printing presses as well as newspapers.

"The main divisions of the bill which has been prepared with this object are—(1) Control over presses and means of publications; (2) control over publishers; (3) control over the importation to British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter; (4) the suppression of seditious and objectionable newspapers, books or ther documents wherever found.

CONTROL OVER PRESSES.

The first of these objects it is sought to attain is as follows:—(1) All proprietors of printing presses making a declaration for the first time under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, will be required to give security which may, however, be dispensed with by the Magistrate at his discretion. The proprietors of existing presses will be required to give security only if and when they are guilty of printing objectionable matter of the description to which the Act applies. (2) Local Governments may declare such security forfeit where it appears to them that the press has been sued for printing or publishing objectionable matter. The Bill defines such matter as that calculated (a) to incite to murder, to anarchical outrage by means of explosives or to acts of violence, (b) to tamper with the loyalty of the Army or Navy, (c) to excite racial class or religious animosities or hatred or contempt of the Government of British India or of any Native State or Prince, (d) to incite to criminal intimidation, (e) to incite to interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, (f) to intimidate the Public Services by threat of injury to them or to those in whom they are interested. The declaration of forfeiture operates to annul the declaration made under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867. When the initial security so deposited has thus been forfeited, the deposit of further security in a larger sum is required before a fresh declaration can be made under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act. of 1867 and if thereafter the press is again used for printing or publishing objectionable matter the further security deposited and the press itself may be declared forfeit.

CONTROL OVER PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The second main object of the Bill is provided for in a similar manner, the keeping of a printing press and the publishing of a newspaper without depositing security when required are punishable with the penalties prescribed for failure to make the declarations required by sections 4 and 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867.

CONTROL OVER IMPORTATION OF SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

(3) The more efficient control over the importation and transmission by post of objectionable matter of the kind described in the Bill is given by empowering the Customs and Post Office authorities to detain and examine packages suspected of containing such matter and to submit them for the orders of the Local Government. The Bill further prohibits the transmission by post of any newspaper in respect of which a declaration has not been made under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 and security deposited as required under this Bill and empowers postal officials to open and deliver to the proper authorities articles in the course of transmission which are suspected of containing such newspaper.

SUPPRESSION OF SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

(4) The fourth object of the Bill is attained by authorising the Local Government to declare forfeit any newspaper, book or other document which appears to it to contain matter of the prohibited description and upon such a declaration the Bill empowers the police to seize such articles and to search for the same. In each case the Local Government is the authority authorized to declare forfeiture, but a check is imposed upon the exercise of this power in that the Bill provides for an application within two months of the date of such declaration to a Special Bench of three Judges of the High Court on the question of fact whether the matter objected to is or is not of the description defined in the Bill. If the High Court finds that it is not of that description it must cancel the orders of forfeiture. All other legal proceedings for action taken under the Bill are barred.

Subsidiary matters provided for in the Bill are the search for the seizure under special warrant of the Magistrate of property declared forfeit under the Bill; for the submission, by the printer of every newspaper to such officer as the local Government may direct, of two copies of each issue of his paper on pain of a penalty of Rs. 50 for each default; the return of security deposited by a printer or a publisher when such person ceases to keep a printing press or being a publisher make a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 and lastly the saving of prosecutions under any other law.

HON'BLE SIR H. RISLEY'S SPEECH.

Sir Herbert Risley in introducing the New Press Bill said:—My Lord I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the better control of the Indian Press or in other words to confine the Press, the whole of the Press, European or Indian, English or Vernacular, within the limits of legitimate discussion. The subject is a large one and I have considered carefully how it should be presented to this Council so that the essential issues may be clearly brought out and may not be obscured by history that has ceased to be relevant and principles which no longer apply. In the first place, let me state as simply as possible what the Bill proposes to do.

OBJECTS OF THE BILL.

It will be convenient if I first describe the kind of matter which may not be published. This is set out in Clause 5 of the Bill under six separate heads.

The first of these relates to incitments to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act or to any actual violence. Incitements of this nature are already covered by the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act 1908. But we think it advisable to include them in this Bill in order that we may, if necessary, take action of a less severe kind than that prescribed by the Act of 1908.

The next kind of writing which is forbidden is that which is likely to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or his duty. That calls for no comment. It is obvious that such writings must be dangerous to the public welfare.

Then under the head (c) we come to writings are which likely to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government or any lawful authority or any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty or which are likely to excite disaffection against His Majesty or the Government or such Princes or Chiefs or to excite antipathy between members of different races, castes, classes, religions or sects. The greater part of this head is covered by the terms of sections 124 A and 153 A of the I. P. C. But we have made two additions of some importance. In the first place we have included what I may describe as the preaching of sedition against the Princes or Chiefs of our Native States. We have had not a few instances of newspapers published in British India containing seditious matter of that kind. The Government of India cannot tolerate this. They cannot allow their territories as a safe asylum from which attacks can be launched upon Indian Princes.

The other direction in which this heading goes beyond the terms of the two sections I have quoted is that it includes the bringing of any lawful authority into hatred or contempt. There have been many venomous attacks upon Magistrates and Judges even upon Judges of the High Court, and this must be prevented.

The fourth heading relates to intimidation and blackmailing. It will cover the case of the blackmailing of Indian Princes against which the corresponding clause of Lord Lytton's Act of 1978 was directed.

The fifth heading prohibits matter which is likely to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908. The Government have power to declare that an association which has these objects is an unlawful association and a newspaper should not be allowed to do what an association may not do.

THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED.

The last sub-clause deals with the intimidation of public servants and is taken verbatim from the Act of 1878. The protection, which the sub-clause will give, is certainly more necessary now than it was 30 years ago.

I will show how we propose to prevent the publication of matter of the kind I have described. Hon. members are, no doubt, aware that under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 every person who wishes to keep a press for the printing of books or papers must make a declaration to that effect before a Magistrate. Another provision of that Act requires that every printer and publisher of a newspaper must make a similar declaration. These declarations are registered and are available for the information of anyone who wishes to take proceedings against the press or the newspaper. Clause 3 of our Bill provides that every person who makes a declaration hereafter as the keeper of a press must deposit security for an amount to be fixed in each case by the Magistrate but not being less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 5,000. Clause 8 contains a similar provision in respect of the publisher of a newspaper. The printer of a newspaper is not required to deposit security as his case is already covered by the provision requiring security from the person who keeps the press.

REGULATING NEW PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

These provisions, as I have said, apply only to future registrations. In the case of existing presses and newspapers no security can be demanded until the press or paper offends by printing or publishing matter of the prohibited kind. But when a press or newspaper has printed or published such matter the Local Government may at once call upon the person registered as the keeper of the press or the publisher of the newspaper to deposit security to an amount to be fixed by the local Government subject to the same limits as are prescribed for fresh registrations. The next stage in the procedure provided by the Bill is that the Local Government can order the forfeiture of the security deposited if it appears that the press has printed or a newspaper has published any matter of the prohibited kind. If the keeper of the press or the publisher of the newspaper wishes to continue his business after such an order has been passed he is at liberty to do so, but he must make a fresh declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act and the Magistrate may then demand enhanced security up to a maximum of Rs.10,000. Should the keeper of a press or the publisher of a newspaper again publish prohibited matter after enhanced security has been taken the local Government may order the forfeiture of the enhanced security in the case of the newspaper and of both security and press in the case of the printing press. I wish to make it quite clear to Hon'ble Members that no keeper of press who is registered at the time of the passing of this Bill will be affected by its provisions unless and until he offends by printing prohibited matter, but if he does that he may be called upon to deposit security. If he again offends his security may be forfeited, while for a third offence both the security and press may be forfeited. For persons who are now registered as publishers of newspapers the procedure is the same. That is to say, no interference at all until one offence is committed, then a demand for security which may be forfeited, for the second offence next the taking of enhanced security and the forfeiture of this enhanced security for the third offence. In the case of new registrations security is demanded from the beginning. This is necessary to provide against an evasion of the law by new registrations which are new only in name. It will be readily admitted that if we take security at all we must also take it from the keepers of printing presses, for the law to be effective must cover not only newspapers, but also books pamphlets, leaflets and every other kind of documents by which seditious matter can be disseminated. But it may be asked why take security from the publisher of a newspaper in addition to taking it from the keeper of presses. The answer is that we cannot always be certain of getting at the newspaper through its press, for difficulties have arisen in ascertaining at what press a newspaper is printed. Many of the small newspapers which are notorious offenders have no presses of their own, but are printed at a job press which may be changed from month to month and it is by no means easy to ascertain with certainty at which particular press an offending issue of the newspaper was published. Moreover, if security were not demanded from the publisher of a newspaper he might continue to offend with no greater panalty than the demanding of security from each of the different presses at which successive issues of his journal were printed.

We have fixed a minimum as well as a maximum for the security to be demanded in order to give an indication which will guide officers in all ordinary cases, but to meet the exceptional cases of the petty press which publishes only trade circulars, bill headings, and the like and the case of the school or college magazine and other similar publications which are not newspapers in the ordinery sense of the term though they cannot be excluded from the definition. In order to meet these cases we have given the Magistrate power to take reduced security altogether. The provisions which I have described so far relate to the cases of newspapers and of matter which is printed at presses that are known.

PROVISION AGAINST IMPORTED PUBLICATIONS.

But we have also to deal with books and pamphlets especially the latter which are printed out of India or secretly in India. To meet these cases power is taken for the local Government to declare by Notification that such publications are forfeited and to issue search warrants for their discovery. In aid of this provision power is also given to Customs officials to detain suspected packages pending examination of their contents by the local Government and to Post Office officials to open and detain with a like object any suspected packet which has been transmitted by post. We have also prohibited the transmission by post of any newspaper in respect of which the necessary declaration and deposit of security when required have not been made. Finally, we have laid an obligation upon the printer of a newspaper to deliver to Government at the time of publication two copies of every issue. This has been rendered necessary by the failure of certain newspaper proprietors to send punctually the copies for which the Government subscribe while in one case a subscription equal to ten times the ordinary subscription was demanded from Government. So far I have dealt only with the powers which are given by the Bill.

THE CHECKS PROVIDED.

I will now turn to the checks which we have provided. This consists of an appeal to a Special Tribunal of three Judges of the High Court against any order of forfeiture passed by the Government. If it appears to the High Court that the matter in respect of which the order was passed does not come within the terms of Section 4 of this Bill, then the High Court will set aside the order of forfeiture. I think it will be admitted that that is a very complete check upon any hasty or improper action by a local Government. We have, therefore, barred all other legal remedies. There are two other clauses that I must mention. One provides that the penalty for keeping a Press or publishing a newspaper without making the deposit of security shall be the same as that imposed upon a person who keeps a press or publishes a newspaper without making the declaration required by the Press and Registration of Books Act. The other is a provision which saves the operation of other laws, I have explained the scope of the Bill and what it proposes to do.

WHAT THE BILL DOES NOT AIM AT.

I will now mention its limitations; what it does not propose to do. In the first place it does not create a censorship. It imposes no antecedent restraint on the press. A man may publish what he pleases, he has the widest range for every from of intellectual activity within the limits laid down by the law. Secondly, it is not like the Press Act of 1878, a purely executive measure. The initiative indeed rests with the Executive Government, but ample security against hasty or arbitraty acting is provided in the form of what is virtually an appeal to a highly competent judicial authority. Thirdly, it is not a measure of universal licensing power to the Government to withdraw or refuse a license at discretion. The liberty of unlicensed printing for which Milton three centuries and a half ago, and at the time, pleaded in vain is untouched by this Bill. Security is demanded only from papers established after the passing of the Act. That is necessary to guard against the possible charges of identity of which we have illustrations in Bengal. But security is one thing and a system of licensing is another. Security may rightly be required of the community in order to guarantee that those who undertake for the first time, the important task of instructing the people regarding public affairs shall at any rate be fully aware of the responsibility they incur. I do not set much store by

PRECEDENTS AND PARALLELS

drawn from foreign sources. As Lord Morley has pointed out no political principle whatever is capable of application in every sort of circumstances without reference to conditions in every place and at every time. Each country has its own problems and must solve them in its own way. India has here, of which this is one of the gravest. We, too, must travel on our own road with such guidance as our necessities give us. We cannot walk by borrowed light. But if there is the any European country upon whose experience we might draw upon and whose example we might follow, it would be Austria where there exists much the same kind of medley of Nationalities, classes, languages and religions as we find in India and where Bismarck pointed out long ago a certain section of the press exercised an influence of evil which was a regular practice in Austria. In that country, not only can the business of printing not be carried out without a license, but every number of a periodical must be submitted to the police before publication so that it may be confiscated if it contains anything contrary to law. All periodicals, whether they have offended or not, must deposit money on pain of suppression as a guarantee for the payment of fines. The police frequently order a newspapers to leave out of its columns an article which they deem offensive and give notice to daily press that some particular subject had better not be touched upon for the present. Finally, whatever constitutional rights, a newspaper may be suspended at a moment's notice by the Ministry declaring a state of siege. This is the practice in a country where the press is subject to the wholesome check of public opinion. Each political party has its organs and Government have theirs. Statements made by one side are promptly refuted by the other and no editor can be wholly responsible. In India none of these restraints exist to any extent worth mentioning. Yet the Bill does not propose to confer any powers on the police as in Austria or France. They will be absolutely outside it and will have nothing whatever to do with its administration. I have explained, my Lord what our proposals are and also what they are not. It is my present duty to justify them and for this purpose I must review as concisely as possible the history of the subject and must answer the questions, Why is any special law necessary? Why cannot the Government be content to rely on the ordinary Criminal Law to do this? I must go back to the

BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT EVILS

The Press in India has been free (except during two periods) for the last 75 years. In fact, ever since Charles Metcalfe repealed the Licensing Act which was in force up to 1835, the two periods which I have referred to were first the period of the Mutiny when the entire press was under absolute control for one year and no more, and the second was from 1878 to 1881 when the vernacular portion of the Press was subject to the virtually nominal control imposed by the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. I will not touch upon the earlier years, but I begin about the middle of the period which I have marked off and I will endeavour to show what use the press has made in comparatively recent times of Lord Metcalfe's famous concession. Thirty-three years ago I was present as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal at a notable Durbar held by Sir Ashley Den at Belvedere on the 12th August 1877. In addressing that Durbar the Lieutenant-Governer denounced in strong terms the disloyalty and sedition which were frequently published in the Native Press of Bengal; even then rank treason was preached and a war of independence was talked of and Sir Ashley Eden, though it necessary to warn those whom he addressed that the character of the Vernacular Press was creating an unfavourable impression in many quarters on the loyalty of the Bengalis. The warning was not heeded and in the following year the tone and tendencies of the Press led to the passing of the Act of 1878 the object of which, like the object of the present Bill, was to prevent, not to punish, sedition. As every one knows the Act was only rarely applied. Its defects from our present point of view are palpable. It applied only to the Vernacular Press and left untouched journals published in English, whether owned by Indians or by Europeans; its machinery was purely executive, judicial interference being expressly excluded and it contained the impracticable provision for censorship which was soon repealed. The whole Act was repealed in 1881 and from that time till now, the Press has been left to the operation of the ordinary law up to the year 1907. The policy of the Government was one of

EXTREME FORBEARANCE

and prosecutions were of rare occurrence. Indeed, during the 37 years from 1870-1907, the law was put into motion only sixteen times, among these there is not a single case of acquittal. On two occasions the jury disagreed, but the offenders would have been tried again if Government had not thought fit to accept their apologies. I have described our forbarance was extreme. Many people may think excessive, but the ingrained instincts of all English men are averse to interference with the Press even by way of prosecution and we continued to hope that time and education would bring wisdom. Our hope was vain; the Press did not mend its ways. It went continually from bed to worse and at length it produced its inevitable results in the cruel and oppressive methods of the Boycott. It was clear moreover that matters were not going to stop there and that worse things were in store for us. As every one knows we had not long to wait. Accordingly on the 3rd June 1907 after careful and anxious consideration the Government of India issued the following resolution:—

POWER TO INSTITUTE PROSECUTION.

"Certain circumstances attending the recent outbreaks of lawlessness in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal have forced upon the attention of the Government of India that deliberate efforts should be made by a number of newspapers, both English and Vernacular, to inflame the minds of the people, to encourage ill, will between classes, to promote active hostility to the Government and to disturb the public tranquillity in many different ways. The Governor-General has no desire whatever to restrict the legitimate liberty of the Press to criticise the action of the Government and he would be most reluctant to curtail the freedom of the many well conducted papers, because of the misbehaviour of a few disloyal journals, but he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order among a vast and heterogeneous population and he is unable to tolerate the publication of writings which tend to arouse the disorderly elements of society and to incite them to concerted action against the Government. On these grounds he has determined that the dissemination of sedition and promotion of ill-will between classes must be repressed by a firm and sustained action under the Penal Law. Accordingly, in supersession of previous orders on the subject His Excellency in Council empowers local Governments to institute prosecutions in consultation with their legal advisers in all cases where the law has been wilfully infringed. He hopes that the warning now given may in great measures avert the necessity for numerous prosecutions, but if this hope should unhappily not be realised he relies upon the local authorities to deal with the evil effectively."

Up to the end of last year, 47 prosecutions had been undertaken under these orders. Not one of these cases has failed although in some instances, editor, manager or proprietor has escaped and only the registered printer or proprietor has been convicted while in others Government have accepted an apology and withdrawn prosecutions. Nevertheless we have to acknowledge defeat, we have succeeded in the minor object of punishing a certain number of offenders. We have failed in the major, the vital, the all important, object of

CURING A GRAVE EVIL.

We have proved that the law as it stands is sufficient to enable convictions for sedition to be obtained, but we have also proved that it is not sufficient to restrain press within limits of legitimate discussion. In spite of our successful prosecutions we see most influential and widely read portion of Indian Press incessantly occupied in rendering the Government by law established odious in the sight of Indian people by such writing as follows:

SAMPLES OF INDIAN SEDITIOUS WRITING.

"Government is foreign and therefore selfish and tyranical. It drains the country of wealth, it has impoverished the people and brought about famine on a scale and with a frequency unknown before the public works, roads, railways and canals have have generated malaria. It has introduced plague by poisoning wells in order to reduce the population that has to be held in subjection. It has deprived the Indian peasant of his land the artisan of his industry and the Indian merchant of his trade. **It has destroyed religion by its godless system of education. It seems to destroy caste by polution maliciously and set purpose through the salt and the sugar that men eat and the cloth they wear. It allows Indians to be ill-treated in British Colonies; it imposes heavy taxes and spends them on the army it pays high salaries to Englishmen and spends them on the worst paid posts. In short it has enslaved a whole people who are now struggling to be free.**

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JAN. 21, PARIS, JAN. 22.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT.—The King returned to London from Brighton on Saturday, and left again for Sandringham, where he spent the week-end with the Queen and Princess Victoria.

Colliery Disaster.—An accident occurred on Wednesday in the Hattonrigg Colliery, Bellshill, owned by the Summerlee Coal Company, in which eight men lost their lives.

Liberals and Home Rule.—A correspondent states that Mr. J. A. Pease, the Chief Liberal Whip, at a meeting at Widdington on Monday evening stated that he was not in favour of granting a Parliament to Ireland with an independent Executive. Mr. Pease says that the statement is inaccurate. He clearly stated that he was in favour of self-government being given to the Irish people to enable them to manage their own affairs.—Mr. Asquith, speaking in East Fife on Tuesday, said that be promised no legislation of any kind with regard to Home Rule until they had settled their conclusions with the House of Lords.—Our Dublin correspondent says that consternation prevails among Irish Nationalist electors as the result of Mr. Pease's statement.

The General Election.—The General Election began on Friday with the unopposed return of Mr. Chamberlain for West Birmingham, Mr. W. Guinness (U.) for Bury St. Edmunds, and Mr. J. W. Hills (U.) for Durham. The first pollings took place on Saturday, when 12 constituencies, in London and 54 in the provinces chose their representatives. In all 74 members were elected, of whom 32 are Unionists, 38 Liberals and four members of the Labour Party. The Unionists gained 18 seats—two each in Bath and Devonport and the others in Brixton Burnley, Cambridge, Falmouth, Fulham, Gloucester, North Lambeth, South-West Manchester, Rochester, Salisbury, Stalybridge, Wednesday, and West and South Wolverhampton. On the other hand the Liberals gained four seats—at Darlington, Grimsby, King's Lynn, and North-West Manchester, and the Labour Party have gained a seat in East Manchester which in the last Parliament was held by a Liberal. Of the 12 London seats five are now held by Unionists and seven by Liberals—a gain of three by the Unionists. In the provincial pollings the outstanding feature was the decisive victory of the Unionists candidates, by largely increased majorities, in all the six contested divisions of Birmingham. They also carried two out of the three Wolverhampton, seats. In Manchester, on the other hand, the Liberals have kept their ground, a Unionist success in South-West Manchester being balanced by the defeat of Mr. Joynson-Hicks in the North-West Division; and all three divisions of Salford have returned Liberal members. Throughout the country the majorities for the Liberals who have been returned show, in almost every case, a substantial decrease. There where in all 14 unopposed returns on Saturday.

On Monday polling took place in 93 constituencies, 30 in the metropolitan area and 63 in provincial boroughs, returning altogether 104 members. The Unionists gained six seats in London—Central Finsbury, Greenwich, North Kensington, North Paddington, South St. Pancras, and Woolwich. They also won two seats at Preston, two at Portsmouth, and seats at Bedford, Chatham, Christchurch, Chester, Exeter, Cheltenham, Colchester, Walsall, and West Bromwich. On the other hand, the Liberals won in London the two seats for the Shoredich divisions, and in the provinces gained seats at Blackburn and Stockton, while a Labour member replaced a Unionist at Wigan. In the City of London the electors gave Mr. Balfour an enormous majority of more than 13,000 over the Liberal candidate. There were nine unopposed returns on Monday, all in Ireland, of one Unionist and eight Nationalists.

The results of four polls which took place on Monday were declared on Tuesday. In Wandsworth a former Unionist member was again returned, by a very largely-increased majority. In Sunderland two seats, previously held by a Liberal and a Labour representative, were won by the Unionists. In Newcastle-on-Tyne a Liberal gained a seat at the expense of a Unionist; and in the Swansea District the former Liberal representative was returned.

Polling took place on Tuesday in 14 metropolitan and 28 provincial boroughs, returning 46 members. The Unionists gained four seats in London—Bow and Bromley, Chelsea, Mile-end and West Southwark—and they also won two seats at Brighton, two in the Abercromby and East Toxteth Divisions of Liverpool and others at Boston, Coventry Kidderminster, Warwick and Leamington, and Whitehaven. Mr. W. O'Brien, I. N., and Mr. Roche, N., were returned for Cork City. The Liberals gained a seat at Bermondsey, so that the net Unionist gain on the day's pollings was 12, counting 24 on a division. There were 18 unopposed returns on Tuesday—one of a Unionist for the Burton Division of Staffordshire, and 17 in Ireland, including those of three Unionists and 14 Nationalists.

On Wednesday polling took place in four London and 76 provincial constituencies returning 81 members. The results declared the same night showed that the Unionists won five seats—in North Hackney, East and South Nottingham, Denbigh District, and the Camlachie Division of Glasgow. There were unopposed returns on Wednesday of 14 members—13 Nationalists and one Unionist, all in Ireland.

Up to Wednesday night 185 Ministerialists and 129 Unionists had been returned.

Wills.—The will of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond has been admitted to probate. The value of the personalty is return at £1,000,000, "so far as can at present be ascertained."—The estate of Sir Alfred Jones is valued at £674,259, with net personalty £416,759. Sir Alfred has left the residue of his estate, probably over £500,000, for charitable purposes.

EMPIRE.

Australia.—Serious floods have occurred in the north of New South Wales, and great damage to property is reported.

Canada.—Speaking in reply to a motion in favour of the abolition of the Canadian Senate, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that to adopt Single Chamber government would be contrary to the British Constitution. The experience of Great Britain had shown that a Second Chamber was absolutely necessary for satisfactory legislation. It would be unfortunate if the House of Lords were to be abolished, and the same principle applied to Canada.

The Dominions and the Elections.—We publish some comments from Canada, Australia, and South Africa on the election results.

THE UNITED STATES.

The American Tariff.—President Taft has signed a proclamation to the effect that imports to the United States from Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Switzerland. Spain, and Turkey are to be admitted under the terms of the minimum tariff.

The Natural Resources of the Republic—President Taft has sent a Special Message to Congress making various recommendations with regard to the conservation of the public domains, the reclamation of arid lands, and the improvement of inland waterways.

The Republican Party.—A true has been established between the "insurgent" and "regular" Republicans in the United States through the efforts of the President. Mr. Taft's position has been considerably strengthened.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The new Hungarian Premier, Count Khuen Hedervary, has obtained the assent of the Crown to the proposed composition of his Cabinet, which however is not yet complete.

China.—The British, German and American assessors of the Shanghai Mixed Court proceeded last week to the city magistrate's yamen and demanded to see a prisoner there who had been kidnapped in the foreign settlement and cruelly punished. After prolonged discussion the magistrate produced the prisoner and consented to his release on security.

Egypt.—The Khedive and his cousin, Prince Kemal-ed-Din, performed the ceremony of the visitation of the Prophet's tomb at Medina last week.

France.—The French Chamber of Deputies have been debating in connection with the general discussion of the Education Estimates, an important debate upon the question of the State schools and of the "ecoles libres," as well as upon the attitude of the French episcopate towards its campaign in favour of "central" instruction. The text of the Bill for the reform of French judicial procedure

has been published.—According to the French special foreign trade returns the total value of the foreign trade of France last year amounted to £460,000,000, an increase of about £32,000,000 as compared with 1908.

Germany.—Speaking at Kiel, Grand Admiral von Koester, President of the Navy League, said that the Navy League did not think of having a Navy equal to the English in size. What they wanted was a force sufficient to protect them against all conceivable attacks. Their programme was to carry out the Navy Law in all its parts.

Russia.—The health of the Tsaritsa, who on Sunday had an acute attack of hysteria followed by a prolonged lapse of consciousness, is causing considerable anxiety. Her Majesty rallied after the attack, but a specialist remains in attendance. A slight improvement was reported on Wednesday.

Sweden.—At the opening of the Swedish Riksdag on Monday, King Gustav, in his Speech from the Throne, referred to the strike of last summer, and said that a Bill had been prepared with the object of preventing strikes.

The Manchurian Railways.—All sections of the Russian Press concur in disapproval of the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. In diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg it is thought that the proposal may have the effect of expediting an agreement between Russia and Japan for the development of their common interests in Manchuria.

Tibet.—Owing to constant friction between the Chinese authorities and the Tibetans, the situation in Tibet has become serious. A petition has been sent to the Emperor of China praying that he may take measures to remove the causes of the discontent among the Tibetans.

Turkey.—The Chiragan Palace in Constantinople at which the Turkish Parliament was accustomed to meet, has been entirely destroyed by a fire on Wednesday. The material loss is very serious, as the building cost about £1,500,000, and in addition practically all the archives of the Chamber of Deputies were destroyed.

A new comet.—The discovery has been reported of a comet, which was observed at Johannesburg on the morning of January 17 by a Mr. Drake. The new comet has also been seen in England.

Sport.—Under Rugby Union Rules, an international match between England and Wales, played at Twickenham on Saturday, was won by England by 11 to 6 points. Other football matches have been played during the week.

The Disappearance of Dr. Cook.—No communication has been received from Dr. Cook by Mr. Lonsdale, his former secretary, since December 24. Mr. Lonsdale, who estimates that Dr. Cook has made £10,000, is beginning to doubt him.

Obituary.—M. Nicholas Delyannis, who for nearly 25 years had been Greek Minister in Paris, died on Tuesday at the Legation there. He was born in 1817.—The "Times."

PAN-HINDOOISM.

In reference to a letter to the "Times" from Sir George Birdwood, that gentlemen further writes:—

Sir,—In writing the letter on "Pan-Hindooism" in the "Times" of the 7th inst, I refrained from any erference to Col. Prideaux's letter on "Indian Anarchy" in the "Times" of the 4th inst.—first, because up to that date I did not entertain any deep anxiety as to all this "unrest in India," which has hitherto, in my opinion exhibited the features rather of an economic than a political agitation; and, next, because I am apt to lose patience with a writer who says roundly, "A fine of two lacs might be levied on the district of Nasik, in which the murder (of Mr. Jackson) was committed" Your Bombay correspondent, writing in the "Times" of Dec. 22, most pertinently observed, and with far-reaching implications for those who read between his lines:—"The murderer is a Chitpavan (i.e. Konkani) Brahman from Ratnagiri, who for ten years had lived with an uncle at Aurangabad, with the deliberate intention of committing the murder." Are we, then, to fine the district of Nasik, or the city of Aurangabad—the latter being within the dominion of our faithful ally the Nizam? There can be no doubt of his Highness's ability and readiness to operate with us in stamping out any treason or political agitation of any kind against us within his territories; for his Hindoo Prime Minister is also a loyal friend of the "British Raj" in India, while his Inspector-General of police is, positively, an Englishman. There are the hands on the spot ready to our use, and why, then, do we hesitate to use them —for our heart does but hesitate, and is not dead, but as full of life, and the strength of verile life, even as in the strenuous days of Elizabeth and Anne, and the Queen and Empress Victoria? Have we all forgotten, as Col. Prideaux would seem to have forgotten, that the Dakhani (Deccannee) Brahman Chapekar, after murdering Rand at Poona in 1897, during the Jubilee celebrations, fled to Hyderabad for refuge, and that the Nizam at once arrested him there and sent him up to Bombay for trial? Or does our conscience make cowards of us for the political blunder we made in withdrawing some eight years ago (1902 ?) in one official correspondence the title of Shazada from the heira-pparent to the present Nizam? It is, indeed, only one of "the titles of Tonantins" but the observance of them pertains infinitely to the interest of Empire in India, for the pillars of the Empire in India are the native Princes and Chiefs; and the goodwill not only of the Nizams personally but of their Moslem subjects, becomes great and growing factor on the side of law and order in the event of the present natural discontent and impatience of the English educated young men in India widely infecting the Brahmanical Hindoos of the Dakhan and the Central Provinces.

In conclusion, I would strongly recommend to those who would wish to gain something of a saving knowledge of the true inwardness and tendencies of the present, but passing, as I believe "unrest in India," the careful reading of the following three works:—The "Hindupore" of Mr. S. M. Mitra, which whatever may be "the face value" of it as a "romance," is a wonderful revelation of the motives and methods of Pan Hindooism 'as it has existed in India from the days of the Revenge of Chanackya' this name, and not that of Job Charnock, it is that reappears in the older name Chanack or Achanock of Barrackpore) the Brahman who bundled the degenerate. Greeks out of India, and on the ruins of their rule laid the foundations of the Empire of Asoka; and "Pandurang Hari," another, and a true, romance, and of the Mahrattas, under the degenerate Peishwa Baji Rao, and which on my recommendation Messrs Henry S. King and Co. republished in 1872; and lastly, "Vanity Fair"—and the more closely and affectionately one's sympathies are with the people of India the more and more should one read "Vanity Fair." I say to all such—"Read these books, and learn from them how the deepmost things of India hid from the wise and prudent may be revealed unto babes."

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Feb. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette," Captain W. Mayward, R. N. R., sails to-day with the following Passengers:—

Allari, Mr A D
Anderson, Capt and native servant.
Antesia, Mrs (Nurse)
Banks, Mr H K
Bernhardt, Mr Max
Black, Mr and Mrs D Miss and child.
Bogley, Maj and Mrs
Campbell, Mr and Mrs R G
Chamber, Miss C C
Chand, Mr Tara
Cowley, Mr F A
Deakin, Mr G B
Doveton, Capt H G
Eastwood, Mr A
Edsaile, Mr E
Gottschalk, Mr A L M
Hamilton-Gordon, Miss Master and child
Haynes, Mr
Holland, Miss (Nurse)
Hornsley, Mr G W
Howell, Mr E B
Hutchinson, I M S, Maj, F H S and native servant
Hutton, Mr F
Laird, M W K
Lalljee, Mr J A
Lawrence, Mr W
Levick, Mr A
Lillington, Mrs W G
Lovick, Mr A A N
Langley, (Dr.) Miss M
Macdonald, Miss M J R
Madeley, Miss E W
Mahomad, Esus
Mahadeo, Vithal M
Maxwell, Mrs R W and maid
McConaghy, Major
McCort, Mr
Meirelles, Countess
Mody, Mr F R
Nabidad, Khan
Nairne, Mr and Mrs G N
Nairne, Miss
Nomico, Mr C G
Nomico, Mr O G
Nordlinger, Mr C
Oonwalla, Mr S F
Orans, Mr E H
Powell, Mr W H
Ralli, Mr A C
Scott, Mr W
Shapurjee, Mr E
Shirinbai, Miss
Singh, Mr Teja
Saipwith, Capt. F
Syed Zillo Hussain and 2 native servants.
Twiss, Capt E F
Vincent, Mr and Mrs P O H
Ward, Mr T W
Wood, Mrs S
Zalichi, Mr N

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Continued from page 7)

My enumeration may not be exhaustive, but, these are some of the statements that are now being implanted as axioms in the minds of the rising generation of educated youths, the source from which we recruit the great body of civil officials who administer India. If nothing more were said and if the Press were content to let the lie have time on its own wings to fly, things would be bad enough. But very much more is said. Every day the Press proclaims openly or by suggestion or allusion that the only cure for the ills of India is independence from foreign rule, independence to be won by heroic deeds, self-sacrifice, martyrdom on the part of the young in any case by some form of violence. Hindu mythology, ancient and modern history and more especially the European literature of the revolution are ransacked to furnish examples that justify revolt and proclaim its inevitable success. The methods of guerilla warfare as practised in Circassia, Spain and South Africa, Mazzini's gospel of political assassination, Kossuth's most violent doctrines, the doings of Russian Nihilists, the murder of Marquis Ito, the dialogue between Arjuna and Krishna in the Gita, a book that is to Hindus what the "Imitation of Christ" is to emotional Christians—all these are pressed into the service of influencing impressionable minds. The last instance is perhaps the worst. I can imagine no more wicked desecration than that the sacrilegious hand of the anarchist should be laid upon the Indian Song of Songs and that a well-known masterpiece of trancendal philosophy and religious ecstacy should be perverted to base uses of preaching political murder. The poison is widely diffused by a variety of methods and antidote there is none. The side of Government is represented in the Indian Press by a few papers of small circulation which never reach the persons whose minds are prejudiced by the attack, the

SEDITION HAS THE MONOPOLY

of its audience and that audience is large and is increasing daily. No means are left untried to swell its numbers and to infect the masses of the people. The peaceful life of the village has been invaded by youthful enthusiastics who read out to an illiterate audience, attracted by natural curiosity, articles preaching the doctrines which I have described. Emisaries disguished as religious devotees travel about the country and spread

THE GOSPEL OF ANARCHY

among simple folk who believe that whatever is printed must be true. Worst of all attempts are being made to enlist the women of India on the side of rebellion by disseminating in the zenana libels upon the Government, among them that infamous story about the introduction of plague. Was there ever such sacrilege as this that the renaissance of Indian womanhood, the awakening to a new intellectual life should be threatened at its outset by influences such as those in all ages from all times, down to the old legend of the Sabine girls? Women have been the peacemakers of the world. Their mission has been to heal race enmity, not to foster it. Is the Sakuntala of the future to grow up in atmosphere of treason plotting murder and designing bombs? If she does this she will certainly be the Sakuntala of the Indian poet. The consequences of this ever flowing stream of slander and incitement to outrage are now upon us. What was dimly foreseen a few years ago has actually come to pass. We are at the present moment confronted with a

MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY

whose aim it is to subvert the Government of the country and to make British rule impossible by establishing general terrorism. Their organisation is effective and far-reaching, their numbers are believed to be considerable. The leaders work in secret and are blindly obeyed by their youthful followers, the method they favour at present is political assassinations, the method of Massini in his worst moods. Already they have a long score of murders, and attempted murders to their account. There were two attempts to blow up Sir Andrew Fraser's train and one of the type with which we are now unhappily familiar to shoot him on a public occassion. Two attempts were made to murder Mr. Kingsford, one of which caused the death of two English ladies, Inspector Nandlal Banerjee, Babu Ashutosh Biswas the Public Prosecutor at Alipore, Sir William Curzon Wyllie, my friend Mr. Jackson, and only the other day Deputy Superintendent Shamsul Alum have been shot in the most deliberate and cold blooded fashion. Of the three informers two have been killed and on the third vengeance has been taken by the murder of his brother in the sight of his mother and sister. The Magistrate of Dacca was shot from behind through the lungs and narrowly escaped with his life. Two picric acid bombs were thrown at His Excellency the Viceroy at Ahmedabad and only failed to explode by reason of their faulty construction and not long afterwards an attempt was made with a bomb on the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa. These things are the natural consequence of the teachings of certain journals.

SEDITIOUS JOURNALS ANSWERABLE.

The have prepared the soil in which anarchy flourishes, they have sown the seed, they are answerable for the crop. This is no mere general statement; the chain of causation is clear. Not only does the campaign of violence date from the change in the tone of the Press, but specific outbursts of excitement have been followed by specific outrages and now, Sir, I appeal to the Council in the name of all objects that patriotic Indians have at heart to give their cordial approval to this Bill. It is called for in the interest of the state of our officers, both Indian and European, and most of all of the rising generation of young men. In this matter, indeed, the interests of the State and the interests of the people are one and the same. If it is good for India that British Rule should continue, it is equally essential that the relations between Government and the educated community should be cordial and intimate and that cannot long be the cause if the organs of that community themselves work out to embitter those relations in every sort of way and to create a permanent atmosphere of latent and often open hostility. In the long run people will believe what they are told, if they are told it often enough and if they hear nothing of the other side. There is plenty of work in India waiting to be done, but it will never be done if the energies of the educated classes are wasted in incessant abuse and suspicion of Government. As regard the officers of Government the case is clear.

OUR OFFICERS MUST BE PROTECTED.

At all costs they must be protected from intimidation and worse. And it is our Indian officials who stand in most need of protection, for they are most exposed to the danger. The detailed work, investigation and detection necessarily follows upon them and they are specially valuable through their families. They have all of them most admirable work during the troubles of the last few years and have displayed under most trying conditions, courage and loyalty that are beyond all praise. We are in honour bound to protect them from threats of murder and outrage which sooner or later bring about their own fulfilment. To my mind, Sir, the worst feature of the present situation is the terrible influence that the Press exercise on the student class. I was talking about a month ago with a distinguished Indian who is in close touch with schools and colleges in two provinces. He took a most gloomy view of the present state of things and the prospects of the immediate future. According to him the younger generation had gone out of hand and many of them had become criminal fanatics, uncontrollable by their parents or their masters. As an illustration of the spirit that is abroad he told me that one of the examiners for the last Matriculation of the University had received a threatening message that if he reported to the authorities a particularly gross case of cheating in the examination "a Browning pistol was ready for him." I may set by the side of this picture as a comparison, the following passage in Sir Lawrence Jenkins' judgment in the Alipore appeal:— "Speaking of the Yugantar, his Lordship says, "perhaps no more striking illustration of its pernicious and insidious influence can be found than in the post card (Exhibit 1079) addressed to Abinash and found in the course of the search at 4 Raja's lane." It runs as follows:—"Bande Mataram' Mirasi, 7th September 1907, Sir, from your advertisement, articles and your bold writings, I understand that he alone who has the supervision of the Firangee (British) Government should by all means read the "Yugantar." A school boy, living in a hilly country, don't feel any oppression of the Feringees and I give way before people for want of information. I am therefore, in need of 'Yugantar.' For it acquaint us to a great extent with the devices of driving away the Feringhees and also make us alive to wrongs. I am extremely in strained circumstances, hardly able to procure one meal a day, nevertheless my desire for news-paper reading is extremely strong, hence I approach you as a beggar and do not disappoint such an eager hope of mine. Please grant my prayer, I shall pay the price when I shall have the means. Please ever oblige me my sending a sample copy with an expression of your intention. I hope you will favour me by enlisting me as a subscriber. Further please do not fail to send a sample copy. Submitted Sree Debendra Chandra Bhattacharya, P.O. Muchkandi, Mirasi, Sylhet."

INDIAN BOYS MUST BE SAVED.

It is very dreadful, but it is also rather pathetic and it throws a great light on the enthusiastic, impressionable and at times rather hysterical temperament of the Indian student. We must do what we can to save these boys. We cannot look on passively at the progressive demoralisation of the youths of India. I believe, Sir, that this Bill will prove to be a wholesome and a beneficial measure of national education, that will in course of time prevent a number of young men from drifting into evil courses and ruining their prospects in life and I further believe that in passing it, this Council will earn the lasting gratitude of many thousands of Indian parents.

His Excellency suspended the rules of business and the Press Bill was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report by Tuesday next.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to Mr. Dadabhoy said:—The great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway administration have with effect from 1st January 1910 raised their 1st and 2nd class passanger fares as under:—First class is for the first 300 miles to 18 pies per mile; for additional distances, to 12 pies per mile. Second class.—For the first 300 miles to 9 pies per mile; for additional distances to 6 pies per mile. These increased fares are within the maximum fares which the Companies are authorised to charge under their contracts with the Secretary of State and are not in excess of the fares that are charged on the East Indian Railway and some other railways for many years. There is no information at present as to the effect which the imposition of higher fares is exercising on passenger traffic.

The second question suggesting an independent Commisson to enquire into the grievances of railway servants was withdrawn.

Sir Herbert Risley, replying to a question on the Executive and Judicial separation, said:—The replies have been received and are now being considered. A reference has not yet been made to the Secretary of State. The Government are unable to say at present whether the letters of the Government of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam will be published or not.

Sir Herbert Risley then replied about free primary education. The replies of the Local Governments have been considered by the Government of India, but not further action can be taken at present owing to want of funds. The remission of fees is primarily a measure of relief analogous to the reduction of taxation; it has not of itself the effect of increasing the number of schools and for this and other reasons has met with a good deal of criticism. The measure, however, is well worthy of further consideration when the state of finances is more favourable. The decision must, of course, depend on the circumstances existing at that time and it would be premature to make any definite statement of policy now.

The Council adjourned to the 8th instant.

MADRAS, February 4.

The "MadrasMail," referring the Press Bill says judicious exemption should not only allay apprehension on the part of papers conducted reputably, but serve to distinguish that section of the Idian Press, which is of public service, from that section which serves only the enemies of the common weal. There will be occasion subsequenty for criticism of details. For the present we wish only to welcome the new Bill as embodying a sound principle.

PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, February 4.

In the Patiala Sedition case the Maharaja has passed no orders on the petition of accused. The application is still under consideration. Mr. Arthur Grey, Bar.-at-Law, counsel for presecution, has been summoned from Lahore to Patiala, to advise the Maharaja in connection with the petition. It is understood that His Highness is desirous of satisfying himself as to the evidence against the accused before replying to their petition.

ARCHBISHOP COLGAN.

Sixty-six Years in India.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, February 4.

His Grace Dr. Colgan to-day has completed 66 years' stay in India, having arrived in India on 4th February 1844 and has been the recipient of hearty congratulations. His Grace is the sole survivor of a band of thirteen priests, students, monks and nuns, who were his fellow-passengers on the "Lady Flora." His Grace is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding his residence for nearly 55 years in Georgetown a by-no-means healthy part of this city. His Grace will be 86 on 1st April next.

THE RAJENDRAPUR DACOITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DACCA, February 4.

Yesterday 17 more witnesses were taken to the Jail to identify Sitanath Das and Protap Chandra, the two students arrested in connection with the Rajendrapur train dacoity. The accused were mixed up with 22 other persons mostly students, and were identified by 3 or 4 witnesses.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa,
Via Treheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th February 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	nil	......	nil	...
Teheran ...	4	15	45 p.m.	1	10
Suez	4	2	15 p.m.	0	35

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Turkish route interrupted (4-2-10).

POLICEMAN'S ALLEGED OFFENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, February 4.

The District Judge has been engaged in hearing the arguments of appeal preferred by William Johnson, Sergeant, Poona Police, who on the 27th ultimo, was convicted and sentenced by Mr. D. Laird Macgregor. Assistand Collector, on a charge of adultery with Mrs M. Tonks, wife of another Police Sergeant. Johnson who brought a counter charge against Tonks of attempted murder and extorting a confession was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment which he is at present undergoing. The charges against Tonks in the lower Court had failed. Application for bail by Johnson was refused. The alleged offence is said to has been committed on 18th December last. Arguments are proceeding.

LETTER THEFT DISCOVERED.

Posf Office Peon Suspected.

(From our Correspondent.)

DACCA, February 4.

Some days ago an insured letter, containing two hundred rupees and eight ten-rupee notes, was taken from the General Post office mail bag bound for Calcutta. The Police being duly informed, Bankim Babu of the Kotwali traced the man Indra Mohan Dey, a young peon of G. P. O. Dacca, who is said to have cashed the notes, and eventually arrested him the day before yesterday.

THE CASE AGAINST PARMA NAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, February 4.

The case against Bhai Parma Nand was taken up to-day. Several search witnesses were examined at length. The Sepoy War, Second Volume, was found lying on Parma Nand's table with two copy books said to have contained an Urdu translation of some portions of the book.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(From our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, February 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain White, I.M.S., is temporarily posted to the Central Provinces.

Mr. Batten, C.S., officiates as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, vice Mr. Drake Brockman on combined leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Scott O'Connor officiates as Deputy Auditor-General and Mr. Gordon officiates as Deputy Comptroller of India Treasuries.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 2nd February:—

Standing crops suffereing insufficient moisture parts Poona, Sholapur, slightly damaged insects parts Karachi, cloudy weather, rats West Khandesh, frost Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, generally good elsewhere, Threshing kharif continues parts Upper Sind Frontier, Konkan Deccan, Palanpur. Rabi sowing progressing parts Karachi, Kanar, Nask, Mahi Kantha, Harvesting in progress parts Kaira, Broach, Surat, Deccan, Karnatak. Baroda, Cutch, Reva Kantha, Kolapur. Cotton picking progressing Gujarat, East Khandesh, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch. Fodder-supply generally adequate, Agricultural stock sufficient exceptions parts Deccan, generallyi n geod condition. Drinking water generally sufficient Irrigation water deficients parts Nasik, Poona. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices risen Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 25 to 41, Gujarat 3 to 23, Konkan 2 to 40, Deccan 7 to 32, Karnatak 17 to 32 per cent less than normal.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th January.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

1	Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	£16,200,000
2	Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India	£ 156,000
3	Total	£16,356,000
4	Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 29th Jan. 1910, by Council Bills*	£19,199,489
	" " By Gold	£ nil
5	Amount remitted in excess of estimates	£2,843,489

* Of this sum £4,450,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

In the "Akash" sedition case the police objected to the apology published by accused Ganeshi Lal in his paper "Akash." The Court adjourned the case to the 7th. The apology was not properly worded and is said to have contained irrelevant matter.

Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will stop the cough. For sixty years it has been the standard remedy with men, women, and children for colds, coughs, and all throat and lung diseases. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind. Be sure that you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Accept no cheap and worthless substitute.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE SURAT JEWELLERY CASE.

Further Hearing.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, February 3.

At the hearing of the case against Anupram to-day, after the hearing of evidence, Mr. Wadia said if there had been any "bona fide," if the accused was an honest man, he would have given some satisfaction to the Court that the evidence adduced against him was not true and now it was fit time that he should be taken in custody and the law must be allowed to take its course.

His Worship suggested Mr. Wadia to explain the letters on which he relied.

Mr. Wadia said they had the oral evidence of Purshottam and then a series of letters written by the Begum to other persons asking them to get a list of ornaments from the accused. Then after four years a list was prepared in the presence of Nawab Mir Gulambaba, his son, Purshottam and the jeweller. After having referred to letters written by Yeltefak Hoosein to the Begum, counsel said the accused had not met that evidence, but on the other hand there was the evidence of misappropriation. They had the accused's sworn statement made by him in an administration suit in which he had disowned the receipt of ornaments. In the suit brought forward for the administration of the property of the Begum the accused had said on oath that the statement that ornaments of the value, of about Rs. 50,000 belonging to the Begum were in his possession was entirely a fabrication. Again there was the letter written by the accused to the Begum while returning the draft of the will corrected by him. In that letter the accused said "If you mention this box of ornaments in the will, the will will be produced in Court over and over again and our object of concealing the box will be frustrated." He struck off that line in the will which referred to the box. There was another letter in which Damoder was offered Rs. 10,000 to get the matter settled. As Sadrudeen and Damoder were active, the accused offered them Sadrudeen's share, but not of the other sister.

Concluding, Mr. Wadia submitted that this was a non-bailable offence, and the accused was hampering the prosecution in getting the evidence and for these reasons his bail bonds be cancelled and he should be taken in custody. Once the accused was in custody those people whom prosecution proposed to get would see that his influence was gone and they would turn up. The prosecution was in communication with a high Government official to secure a particular nature of evidence and they hoped to secure that evidence, provided the accused did not come in their way. Purshottam would not have given evidence that day but for his statement before Mr. Mead; and the Court had seen what an amount of difficulty the prosecution had in securing his presence.

MR. BHOOLABHAI'S REPLY.

Mr. Bhoolabhai argued that in the first place the application for bail had been made and granted because sufficient case was made out to grant the bail. The Court had to see whether a case was made out for the cancellation of the bail bond. For twenty-three years there were no proceedings and the story of the ornaments came into existence shortly before this prosecution was launched upon. Some sufficient cause must be shown for the cancellation of the bail. There were no grounds for the application, there was no statement on oath, no affidavit made. Was there any evidence of any nature to show that the accused hampered the presecution? Nothing had been done by the accused to arrest the progress of the trial. Counsel submitted that absolutely no grounds had been made out since the bails were granted, to revise that order. On the contrary there were statements which had presumption in accused's favour. It was not suggested that the accused would abscond if allowed to remain on bail. There were circumstances which could be explained away.

Court:—If the accused had a clear conscience he would have made a statement and explained them away.

Mr. Bhoolabhai said there were other circumstances.

Mr. Bhoolabhai had not concluded at 6-30 p.m. when his Worship adjourned the hearing.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

SURAT, February 4.

On the Court sitting to-day, to hear further arguments for the defence against the application made by Mr. Lowji Wadia, prosecuting counsel, to cancel the bail bonds of the accused, Anupram, and to take him into custody in view of the "prima facie" case having been made out, Mr. Bhoolabhai, accused's counsel applied for a day's adjournment to enable Mr. Lowndes to appear for the defence to argue the point.

The prosecution did not object to this application which was granted by the Court, and the hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

SUPPRESSING SEDITION.

Proclamation in Jawhar.

Shrimant Krishnashah, the Raja Saheb of Jawhar, has addressed the following Proclamation to the subjects of his State, and it has been published throughout all the Mahals of the State by Mr. P. C. Tarapore, Barrister-at Law, the Head Official and District Magistrate of Jawhar:—Whereas cases have occurred in various parts of India in which liberty of speech and action has been abused with the object, either open or covert, of subverting the Government, established by law in India, and of endangering the safety of those who are charged with the administration of the country, I deem it my duty to address this Proclamation to the subjects of my State, to warn them against allowing themselves to be subjected to the baneful influence that has given rise to such deplorable occurrences. No condition is more necessary to ensure the progress and prosperity of the native States of India than the existence of a spirit of co-operation and mutual goodwill between those states on one hand and the British Government on the other. The relations of this State with the British Government have been uniformly of the friendliest character, and it shall ever be my earnest endeavour to maintain by all means in my power the traditions established in this behalf by my noble predecessors. Whilst, therefore, it is furthest from my policy to take any measures tending to curtail the legitimate liberty which my subjects have hitherto enjoyed as regards the free expression of their thoughts and wishes within the limits of law, I am resolved to repress and punish with a strong hand any attempt to abuse such liberty by converting it into a licence. And I do hereby declare that any act, utterance or writing by any individual in the State betraying disregard of that loyalty which I consider it my own duty and the duty of all my subjects to entertain toward the Government of this country and its accredited representatives, will be punished by the State with a severity proportionate to the nature and degree of the offence. I have already applied to my State the provisions of the Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908 and those of Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code as amended by Act IV of 1908, to meet the requirements of such cases as come within their purview. But this Proclamation is issued not only as a warning, but as an appeal to my devoted people to co-operate with me loyally in preserving and promoting those friendly relations with the British Government which afford so much security to the Native States of India, guarantee the peaceful progress of their subjects, and enable them to give their legitimate share in furthering the prosperity and advancement of the whole country.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There appears to-day a letter in the columns of your contemporary under the heading of "The Stock Exchange" and over the signature of "Englishman." To his question I have found most ample and satisfactory reply in the letter in your columns of 15th January over the signatury of the Chairman of the Stock Exchange and in the proceedings in the meeting held on the 2nd February, for passing a vote of confidence, I would recommend "Englishman" and his inspirer to peruse these, The inspirer has boasted since to his friends, of keeping spies and shadowing the Chairman's movements to the Press and afterwards having followed him, frightened the papers with having retained the whole Bar to be immediately followed by the consequences of an action for libel and damages amounting to 3 to 5 lakhs. February Settlement was never settled, for if it was, ft could not have been going on now.—Yours, etc.

STOCK BROKER.

Bombay, February 4.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

With small majorities Ministers are considerate to the Opposition; and the Constitution and the greatness and the glory of the United Kingdom has been built up in their strength and stability and toleration by the spirit of compromise engendered by the equipoise of parties in the House of Commons, and, as it should be, the House of Lords also; which spirit of compromise is the better part of all that we have ever understood by 'the Wisdom of Parliament,' since Simon de Montford first summonsed 'Knights of the Shire' and two citizens from every borough in England, in addition to the 'Ecclesiastics and Barons,' to Parliament. The world went very well with us when Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston where Prime Ministers with a majority of less than 50 at their back. I think I accurately remember Lord Palmerston having a majority in one Parliament of only 13. Considerations like these should give a man of great ability and a sound business head pause. There is nothing so bad about his derelict Budget and he simply spoilt his chances in Parliament and in the House of Commons before it was sent up to the Lords by his violent and predatory language. It is all right enough on the hustings, but it does not go down in the Palace of Westminster. It is Mr. Balfour who commands there with the intellectual homage, and hearty admiration of Mr. Lloyd-George himself. Unfortunately for the Conservative Party, Mr. Balfour has not enough of 'the poison of asps under his lips' for electioneering platforms. It is Mr. Lloyd-George that has swept the country, and the coming Parliament is his; not Mr. Asquith's nor Mr. Winston Churchill's. Mr. Balfour in his absolute integrity of character, and holy obedience to the rules of conduct imposed on himself as an English statesman and British minister, reminds me of a rebuke administered by him to an all too zealous Conservative publicist who had said to him: 'Well, if the Conservative Party will not fight the Radicals with their own weapons they will be all dead men within another generation,' on which drawing himself to the utmost height of his 66 inches and looking stern as Rhadamanthus, he replied: 'Then all I have to say to you X, is the Conservative Party will (raising his voice to the high gods) *die gentlemen!*' It was very fine, but not business. Mr. Chamberlain once commanded both the House and the populace and none knew better how to draw their suffrages. But to-day his *tactus* has lost its qualifying adjective *eruditus*. Living as he has for the past few years in the isolation of a protracted convalescence in a holy artificial atmosphere surrounded like a Pope by a cammarilla of reverent friends and devoted relatives whose chief anxiety is to keep the sound of everything unpleasant from his ears, he is the Mumbo Jumbo of Tariff Reform.

"The populace concerned with the election have behaved with exemplary propriety and the greatest gravity. The shouting in the streets has all been done by the boys and girls enjoying, turning the occasion into a high holiday for themselves. Half and more than half the audiences before the hustings have also been boys, boys, boys and girls. In proof whereof, glance through the illustrations in the *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Daily Mirror* and the *Sketch*. The suffragettes have been everywhere in evidence. There is not a lady-like role for ladies to assume. Yesterday, on leaving the urns after casting my vote, I was jumped at by a young and most comely suffragette who knew nothing of me, with a request to sign a petition for 'Votes for Women.' I replied without stopping 'I am not wise enough for that yet' on which she stretched out her arm after me and clutched me by my left elbow and looking right up into my face exclaimed 'O indeed you are, dear,' I think this was playing it rather low, not to say meretriciously. But that was all of anything like indecorum I have noticed anywhere since the election was opened.

"I will end with three climaxes. No. 1—on Saturday, I had to wait at the Metropolitan Station until 6 trains had passed before I could get a seat even in a first class compartment, for which I had my ticket and you know what a fuss on the Metropolitan is. I thought they were all voters, and how inspiring it was that they were doing their duty to England by—hardy working men as they were—sacrificing a half holiday to a patriotic duty. They were all, everyone of them footballers, off to some of their usual Saturday matches! It was always this wise with us; as witness the double page coloured print in the *Illustrated London News* of Saturday last in which between the lines of opposed 'Cavaliers' and 'Roundheads' at Naseby the country gentlemen of the neighbourhood are seen out with their hounds and horses hunting a race, their gay, healthy hearts wholly absorbed in its capture! No. 2 —I was determined to vote first this morning and got up at 6 to dress with the nicest deliberation to gather my wits composedly on my fixed determination, whatever the pressure of other duties and hazards of foul weather, to record my vote, and I was duly before the returning officer, and delivered my credentials, and received my voting paper, and then dropped it into the ballot box, suddenly to remember after two hours' concentration of my mind on another subject, that I had never put my cross against Mr. Neild's name! There was no remedy. Fortunately there was no damage that could be done, so staunch and strenuous is the Conservative of the Garden Borough and Town of Ealing, W. of Middlesex.

"No. 3.—Nor on the Liberal side nor the Conservative has India been so much as but named by a single other speaker than Sir Henry Cotton during the current election. Considering the deep and wanton offence given throughout India and equally to Muslims and Hindus and to all right-minded Anglo-Indians and Parsis by our infamous and execrable ill-treatment of Indians settled or temporarily domiciled within the territories of the confederation of South Africa, to say nothing of the disaffection of the educated Hindus in India itself, this callous self-absorption in our own insular interests, if not alarming, is certainly disheartening to all Englishmen who hold that the Imperial position of England before the world is principally dependent on her peaceful and prosperous possession of India and not on her colonies which, all told, whites, "blacks," and "reds," muster but 11 or 12 millions of men. India places at our disposal nearly half the population of the world. No one could be more opposed than myself to the politics of Sir Henry Cotton, but all honour to him for losing his seat for Nottingham because he stood up there for India."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

FIRST POLLINGS.

London, January 21.

The first pollings in the General Election took place on Saturday, January 15, when 12 constituencies in London and 54 in the provinces chose their representatives. In all 74 members were elected, of whom 32 were Unionists, 38 Liberals, and 4 members of the Labour Party. The Unionists gained 18 seats—2 each in Bath and Devonport and the others in Brixton, Burnley, Cambridge, Falmouth, Fulham, Gloucester, North Lambeth, South-West Manchester, Rochester, Salisbury Stalybridge, Wednesbury, and West and South-West and South Wolverhampton. On the other hand, the Liberals gained 4 seats—at Darlington, Grimsby, King's Lynn, and North-West Manchester; and the Labour Party gained a seat in East Manchester which in the last Parliament was held by a Liberal.

In the provincial pollings the outstanding feature was the decisive victory of the Unionist candidates, by largely increased majorities, in all the six contested divisions of Birmingham. They also carried two out of the three Wolverhampton seats. In Manchester, on the other hand, the Liberals kept their ground, a Unionist success in South-West Manchester being balanced by the defeat of Mr. Joynson-Hicks in the North-West Division; and all three divisions of Salford returned Liberal members. Throughout the country the majorities for the Liberals who have been returned show, in almost every case, a substantial decrease.

Nominations took place on the 15th in about 140 constituencies, including the remaining English and Welsh boroughs, a number of Scottish burghs, and a large number of county divisions in all parts of the United Kingdom.

MESSAGES FROM THE UNIONIST LEADERS.

Two messages to the country from the Unionist leaders were issued on January 14 by the Conservative Central Office. Mr. Balfour said: "An election, whose far-reaching importance no man can measure; the results must for good or evil effect the employment of our people, the security of our shores, and the greatness of our empire. May every citizen act as knowing that on him in part depends the issue of this great controversy."

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain both signed a message declaring that "Tariff Reform will not increase the cost of living of the working classes, nor the proportion of taxation paid by them; but it will enable us to reduce the present taxes on articles of working-class consumption and will lessen unemployment and develop our trade with the British Dominions beyond the seas."

THE CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

The certainty of the result of the contest in the City deprived the election of the interest in it which otherwise have been evinced, and, generally speaking, dulness was the prevailing characteristic. There was very little recording of votes during the first few hours. In the course of the morning a message sent by Mr. Chamberlain to Mr. Balfour was forwarded from Hatfield, where Mr. Balfour stayed on Sunday night, to Mr. T. J. Woodrow at the Conservative Central Committee Rooms, Winchester House. It ran: "I wish you a majority exceeding the last one. May London do even more than Birmingham to-day."

Although there was some scarcity of motor-cars during the earlier hours of polling, the defect was made good later in the day. The Unionist organisation worked with almost perfect smoothness, and led to a widely prevalent opinion in the early part of the evening that the majority would satisfy even the most exacting. The liverymen recorded their votes at the Guildhall, and during the first few hours there was very little polling indeed. The Lord Mayor arrived there before ten o'clock to vote, and from ten or eleven o'clock until on the arrivals were fairly numerous, diminishing a little in the course of the afternoon, but increasing again (as has not been the case on previous occasions) late in the afternoon, and continuing steadily during the early part of the evening. One elector, after leaving the polling booth, stated that he had travelled from Madeira to record his vote. During the day Sir Frederick Banbury, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, and Mr. T. J. Woodrow, the Unionist agent, visited a large number of the twenty-nine polling stations and the Unionist committee rooms.

In the new Court Room of the Guildhall, soon after eleven o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Roll announced the result of the poll as follows:—

Mr. Balfour	17,907
Sir Frederick Banbury	17,302
Sir Hugh Bell	4,623

He therefore declared Mr. Balfour and Sir Frederick Banbury to be elected. Sir Frederick Banbury, on behalf of Mr. Balfour and himself moved a vote of thanks to the Sheriffs. "He said he thought the result had been a foregone conclusion, although he did not know that anybody anticipated quite such a large majority. Mr. Balfour and himself very grateful thanked Sir Hugh Bell and Mr. Bass for the way in which they had conducted the campaign. He thought they would agree with him when he said that on both sides the contest had been conducted in a fair and proper manner. He could not help thinking that a record poll like that would have some effect in the country." (Cheers.)

Sir Hugh Bell seconded the vote of thanks. "He said he agreed with everything that Sir Frederick had said except the last two or three words of his speech. (Laughter.) No one entered on a hopeless contest more readily than he did and more fully sure he should get the reception at the hands of the voters of the City of London which he had received. Those who were against him had treated him like gentlemen. He was glad to have given the City of London the opportunity of recording its faith in favour of what he believed to be important principles. He sincerely hoped there would never be a time in spite of a record majority, when a similar chance would not be offered to the City. He was sanguine enough to hope to see the time when the City would return to its old traditions and be in the proud position it was when its merchants in 1820 penned that magnificent appeal."

Sir Joseph Dimsdale said they were delighted to see Sir Hugh Bell among them and they hoped they would see him constantly. The only thing with which they disagreed was his politics. (Laughter.) He had referred to the year 1820, but if he went still further back into history he would find that the City of London was not created, made, or developed upon Free Trade. She was made, created and developed when the trade of this country was absolutely Protectionist.

MR. BALFOUR'S MESSAGE OF THANKS.

Mr. Balfour sent the following message to the electors of the City of London:—

"I have just heard the results of the poll for the City of London. I lose not a moment in thanking the electors for this renewal of their confidence. It has not merely been expressed in numbers, which show conclusively what the business centre of the empire thinks of the policy of the present Government, but has been expressed under conditions which redouble its value. To my great regret I have been prevented from taking that part in the electoral contest commonly and rightly required of a candidate; my constituents have made allowance unexampled in its generosity for the special circumstances in which I have been carrying on my share of work for the Unionist Party. I most gratefully thank them for the splendid proof they have given of their devotion to our cause by electing as their representatives Sir Frederick Banbury and myself.—Arthur James Balfour."

BATTERSEA AND JOHN BURNS.

Hard work and enthusiasm on both sides characterised the polling in Battersea, where a determined Unionist assault was made upon Mr. Burns's seat. Both he and Mr. Shirley Benn, the Unionist candidate, were supported by zealous workers in the committee rooms, who spared no effect to achieve success. Large numbers of voters polled at the earliest possible moment, and a crowd of working men were waiting at the Town Hall for the doors of the ward booth to open at eight o'clock. As evidence of the keenness with which the contest was conducted it may be mentioned that 496 out of 561 voters on the register in this ward, known as Shaftesbury, or "No. 4," presented themselves during the day. Shaftesbury ward was regarded by Unionists and Liberals alike as the key of the position, and the greatest endeavour was made to bring up every voter. In the other wards aqual zeal was shown, as is proved by the high percentage of votes recorded. It was stated that over fifty papers were spoiled by the socialist who wrote "Socialism" across them. Party colours—orange and purple for Mr. Benn and blue and white for Mr. Burns—were universally worn by men and women, old and young, and the lads of Battersea organised themselves into party processions, beating Tin cans and basins and cheering loudly for their favourite. The women suffragists paraded the streets in a wagonette, accompanied by trumpeters, and two of their number acted as pickets at the polling stations entreating the electors to "keep the Liberal out." Mr. Burns made a tour of the committee rooms in a motor car soon after eight o'clock, and was followed by Mr. Benn. Both candidates received an encouraging welcome from their friends. As soon as the poll closed the ballot boxes were conveyed to the Town Hall, where an enormous crowd began to assemble. Many thousands of people filled the roadway, and at a quarter past ten tram car and other traffic was suspended, the spectators forming a solid mass in the thoroughfare. They were orderly and good-tempered, and sang their party songs and indulged in their partisan cheers without any appearance of ill-will. In view of the heavy poll, the result was not expected until half-past ten, and as a matter of fact it was after eleven before the figures were announced by means of an illuminated sign. Mr. Burns and Mr. Benn accompanied the returning officer to the balcony, but the prolonged din of cheering made it impossible for them to attempt to speak. When Mr. Burns left the Town Hall he was chaired to the Liberal headquarters and attended by men bearing torches.

THE BIRMINGHAM VICTORIES.

Mr. Chamberlain having been returned unopposed, there was polling in six divisions at Birmingham on January 15. The result was a triumphant victory for Unionism and Tariff Reform. It was thought that the high-water mark of Birmingham Unionism had been reached in 1906, and the returns of the 15th exceeded the most sanguine expectations. In every case the Unionist majorities have been increased, while in no single instance have the Liberals polled as well as they did at the last election. In each division the contests were severely fought and the proportion of those voting to the electorate was heavy. From the opening of the campaign to the close the Liberals have waged a strenuous battle, and they were hopeful that in one or two instances at least their energies would be rewarded with success. Mr. Arnold Butler, the hope of his party did worse in the South Division than Mr. J. V. Stevens did in 1906, and Lord Morpeth's majority was bigger by 831 than it was last time. In Edgbaston the Unionist majority exceeded that of 1906 by 941; in the East it was more by 3,917; in the North the increase in the majority was 384, and in Bordesley 1,781. The total increase in the Unionist majorities in the six divisions as compared with 1906 was 8,466 while the total Liberal vote shows a falling off of 2,978 against 1906.

To say that the Liberals were surprised at the size of the majorities against them is to give only a faint indication of their feelings. All the candidates were present at the counting, and as the piles of papers against them were seen to grow in size almost every minute, Mr. Hughes, the Socialist candidate, remarked, "We are all well snowed under." When the figures were posted outside the Town Hall there were wild scenes. As one after another of the board on which the figures were shown was fixed against the wall a roar of cheering went up which has probably never been equalled in the history of the city. The enormous majorities came almost as a shock to everyone, but when the results were realised the crowds gave vent to their feelings in boisterous cheering and shouting. "Good old Joe?" "Where's Joe, where's Joe?" and "We want Tariff Reform!" were the cries that were started in Victoria Square, and they were carried by the enthusiastic electors on their way home through the streets into the suburbs.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S VICTORY.

Lord Charles Beresford has received no fewer than 3,000 telegrams of congratulation on his notable victory at Portsmouth. These messages come from every part of the world, and it is somewhat significant that he has received several from foreign statesmen. The number of these messages of congratulation is a proof of the enormous interest taken in the question of the Navy not only in England and the Oversea States, but also in those countries of Europe which are friendly to Great Britain.

The Paris "Liberte" publishes an interview which its special correspondent at Portsmouth has had with Lord Charles Beresford, who, after recapitulating his well-known views concerning the needs of the Navy, remarked, according to the correspondent: "The naval question is for Great Britain a vital one. Everywhere, in the direction of Holland and Belgium, as well as Persia and the Adriatic, the Germans are striving to gain ground. We shall be lost when we cease to be strong on the sea. The British Empire will then cease to exist. Do not think I am a pessimist for the mere pleasure of looking on the black side of things. The best proof that patriots realise the danger is to be found in these despatches." The Admiral here pointed to a huge pile of telegrams, over 3,000 in number, from people in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa enthusiastically congratulating him on his victory. Lord Charles Beresford added: "Your country is directly interested in the great cause we defend. Too many ties now bind us to admit of our not watching together over the destinies of Western Europe. We must keep a sharp look-out on Germany."

Lord Charles Beresford, after the declaration of the poll, gave the following statement to a Press representative: "I attribute the great turnover of votes at Portsmouth and the addition of two votes to the Unionist Party to the anxiety of the electorate on the question of adequate naval defence for the empire—anxiety principally brought about by the contradictory statements of Ministers in March and January—and the desire of the constituency to secure a reform of our tariff system and closer relations with our Colonies by means of Colonial Preference."

MR. BALFOUR AT BRADFORD.

Mr. Balfour on January 15 addressed a large meeting at Bradford. He referred to the bewildering number of issues placed before the electors, but said they were all intimately connected, and a sound decision upon all. With regard to the Budget, the opinion of the people would never have been asked but for the action of the House of Lords. Was the Budget the great financial instrument which the Government represented it to be? By the admission of their own friends, the present year was going to end with a deficit. He had long since pointed out that we should be driven to broaden the basis of taxation by the imposition of import duties. After declaring that the payment of old-age pensions was a national obligation, which no party would dream of not fulfilling, Mr. Balfour said the direction in which he feared the deficit was going to produce failure was that of national defence. When the Unionists left office they left an overwhelming naval strength and a programme which, if it had been fulfilled, would not only have relieved us of all anxieties on that head, but would have saved countless millions to the taxpayers. There were in the Cabinet two schools of thought on this question. There were those who looked with deep alarm to the growth of Germany's naval power, and there were those who talked of "frittering away public money on the Navy." He would be accused of attacking Germany. He did not attack Germany; but he said that when a nation had the greatest army in the world, and proposed to add to it the greatest navy in the world, the neighbours of that nation must consider their position. Mr. Balfour proceeded to contend that the picture drawn by their opponents of German social conditions was absurd and offensive. In regard to Colonial Preference, the Government had turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the Colonies. But the refusal to enter into an arrangement with them could not last, and if it could not we must put an end to the present position at once, because the case was a critical one. Mr. Balfour afterwards addressed an overflow meeting.

Addressing a Unionist demonstration at Trowbridge on Jan. 17, Mr. Balfour said neither party was going to do anything but extend the benefits which old-age pensions gave. So far as he could understand it was the present Budget, and not Tariff Reform, which was going to fail to get the money, as there was every indication that the taxes imposed by the Budget would not produce a revenue sufficient to meet our national and imperial responsibilities. He could not imagine a stronger argument in favour of the House of Lords than the Home Rule proposal, as that Chamber stood between the country and a revolution. A person who approached Tariff Reform in an impartial spirit knew it must come and the sooner it came the better for the country. The policy of the Unionist Party was so to adjust taxation that the proportionate charge which fell upon the working classes would not be increased, nor would the raw material of great staple industries be taxed. Acknowledging a resolution of confidence, Mr. Balfour said the Unionist Party represented all that was best in imperial and national patriotism. It represented Union in the best sense of the term between parts of the empire and parts of the United Kingdom, and last but not least, it represented union between all sections of the community.

MR. ASQUITH AT CRIEF.

Mr. Asquith on Jan. 15 spoke at Crieff in support of the Liberal candidate for West Perthshire. After emphasising the success of the Liberal policy in South Africa, he said the outcry which had been raised with regard to the Navy had completely failed. The Government had taken prompt and effective measures to make our naval power complete and unassailable, and these measures would be supplemented and developed if the Government remained in office. He reviewed the social legislation which had passed with the reluctant toleration of the House of Lords, and described the position of Unionist candidates who had to deal with old-age pension question, as one that would be pathetic if it were not at the same time ludicrous and humiliating. Lord Lansdowne's assertion in a letter that it was within the power of any Government to modify the condtions under which pensions might be awarded had put the Tory wirepullers into a state of great perturbation and elicited from Mr. Balfour what called a prompt denial of a fabrication. He did not know what fabrication Mr. Balfour was alluding to. In this matter the policy of the Liberal Party was the removal of the pauper disqualification and a determined resistance to any attempt to put old-age pensions on a contributory basis. Turning to the question of Tariff Reform, he observed that while there was much that was speculative about it there was one thing absolutely certain. Mr. Balfour had now put himself in line with Mr. Chamberlain, and agreed that the first step in Tariff Reform was the taxation of the simple necessaries of life. The present controversy, Mr. Asquith concluded, had been brought about by the House of Lords, who were now claiming the right to deal with finance. He appealed to the electors to assert for themselves, and for the representatives responsible to them, the sole right to determine taxation, control policy, and mould the laws of these kingdoms.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Yardley on Jan. 17, said the Unionist Party had recovered from the defeat of four years ago and was on the way to victory. The most conspicuous among those elections were those of the neighbouring city of Birmingham. He had not worked out the figures, but he was told that a single one of the Birmingham majorities would have been sufficient to turn the scale in every contested election that went against the Unionist Party in London and to leave a handsome majority to their representatives in the city of Birmingham. He challenged the Prime Minister to make good his statement that living in Germany was more costly than living in England, and he challenged Mr. Asquith to show such a rise in wages in this country in the last twenty years as had taken place in Germany in the same period. He challenged him to prove that the Germans had not gained hand over first on us both in the expansion of their trade and in the remuneration of their labour during the last generation. What he (Mr. Chamberlain) had said he brought chapter and verse for. He did not make a bare assertion. He did, not like the Prime Minister, quote from a single German newspaper, which he did not name, or from one German professor whom he did name, but whom the Germans kept for export and not for home consumption. He quoted from the reports of the brass workers of Birmingham, from the Gainsborough deputation, and the woollen workers of Batley, who had visited Germany and seen the conditions for themselves.

MR. MCKENNA AND THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

Mr. R. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, addressed a meeting on Jan. 17 at Newport in support of the candidature of Mr. Lewis Haslam for Monmouth Boroughs. He said that the office with which he said the honour to be concerned had been brought much under criticism at the election. He would have wished that the Navy could have been left out of party politics. The Navy was a national service, which belonged to both parties. It ought not to be made the sport of the hustings. For his part he had tried to keep the Navy out of the election contest, but he was bound from time to time to reply to the absurd, the chimerical nonsense talked about the Navy. He would not apply that strong language to the speech made by Mr. Balfour at Bradford. Mr. Balfour's critifism had been far more gentle than the criticism of some other persons, but he, too, at Bradford ventured upon some observation which did not bear the smallest examination. Mr. Balfour said that when the Unionists left office they left an overwhelming naval programme against all comers—a programme which, if it had been followed, would not only have relieved us of all anxieties under that head, but would have saved millions to the taxpayers. Mr. Balfour never had a head for figures (laughter), and he was not going to comment upon his ebrervations about the countless millions. They all knew that in the matter of arithmetic Mr. Balfour would not be called to account. But he could not say the same of the other parts of his sentence, in which he declared that if the Conservative programme had been carried out there would have been no occasion for the present alarms. What was the Conservative shipbuilding programme? It was laid down in the famous "Cawdor memorandum." It was a programme of four large armoured ships a year. That would have given us at the present moment sixteen large armoured ships built, under construction, or on order. What had they now? They had sixteen built, under construction, or on order—precisely the same number that they would have had under Lord Cawdor's programme, but, mark this different ships. They had laid them down or ordered them to be laid down later, as they were required, and for the purpose of answering and being superior to the ships of other nations; and their ships were finer than they would have been had they followed the principle laid down by the Tory Government. (Cheers.) He hoped that he had cleared that points once and for all. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour had also expressed his confidence that if the Unionist Government had remained in office during the last four years we should never have had—(a voice, "old-age pensions" and laughter)—this sudden development of German shipbuilding, and Germany's capacity for shipbuilding, which had excited such legitimate disquite in the mind of every man who now impartially surveyed the position of this country as it was in 1910 with what it was in 1905. There again Mr. Balfour had fallen into an error. The modern development of the German Navy did not date from 1905, but dated from 1900—from the time when the Conservatives were in office. And for five years while they were in office, the German Government were carrying out their programme of 1900. In 1907, it was quite true, the German Government increased their programme, but the amount of the increase was very small. The real foundation of the modern German Navy was laid in 1900, and all the preparations that had been made in Germany were absolutely necessary in order to enable them to carry out the shipbuilding programme laid down by law in 1900. Therefore, when Mr. Balfour—(a) voice, "Pity the Germans don't take him")—talked about disquiet, if there were any real ground for that disquiet, that feeling should have been entertained by the Conservative Government from 1900 to 1905. But, they would all agree with him, these international questions were not proper subjects to be brought up now. The right place to raise questions of that sort was in the House of Commons and he must protest, as he had protested again and again, against these attacks being made at an election when nothing was said when he was in the House of Commons and ready to answer every attack. (Cheers.)

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. T. H. Warren) presided in a Convocation held at Oxford on Jan. 15 called for the purpose of electing two burgesses to represent the University in Parliament. A large gathering assembled in the Convocation House.

Mr. C. G. Robertson (Fellow and Sub-Warden of All Souls College) proposed Sir. William Anson, Warden of All Souls College.

Professor Holland seconded the nomination, describing Sir William Anson as a perfectly ideal candidate. He intimately knew their needs and wishes and the whole life of Oxford. While he had been discharging his duties there he had brought into Oxford a fresh breath of air from the outer world. He was no mere academical recluse, but touched public life on many sides.

The Principal of Hertford nominated Lord Hugh Cecil, who, he said, was a man of exceptional ability and the highest character. Lord Hugh's speeches in Parliament were listened to with respect not only by his friends, but by his opponents.

The Master of University seconded the nomination. He said he could not imagine any man throughout the length and breadth of the land who could be taken as more truly representative of this constituency as a whole than Lord Hugh Cecil. He hoped he might take the opportunity of expressing his sense, and, he hoped. the sense of the members of the University present, of gratitude for the graceful withdrawal of the candidate who was at one time proposed or likely to be proposed before the University. The terms of the correspondence which passed between Lord Lansdowne and Dr. Arthur Evans and the extremely graceful and patriotic letter which Dr. Evans afterwards addressed to the members of the University showed he thought, that at a moment of great national crisis, by the good feeling and good taste of many members of the University who did not see quite eye to eye with those who brought forward the two candidates who had been nominated, they had been spared a tedious, troublesome, and expensive contest.

There being no other nomination, the Vice-Chancellor declared Sir W. Anson and Lord Hugh Cecil duly elected.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University has received the following letter:—

Falconhurst, Eden Bridge, Kent, Jan. 10.

"My dear Vice-Chancellor,—The dissolution of Parliament to-day vacates the representation of the University, and (as I have already informed you) I do not propose to offer a renewal of my services. But I cannot allow the connection which has now subsisted for nearly 32 years between the University and myself to come to an end without a word of respectful and grateful farewell on my part. I assure you that it is no figure of speech to say that I value the retrospect of these years as the greatest honour of my life; and it is equally true that the moment of parting is to me very sad. I wish I could express in adequate terms my gratitude for the generous confidence which has been so long accorded me, or the affection which I shall always feel towards the University which has given me the opportunity of Parliamentary service without the struggles which are the lot of almost every other member. I fear I cannot offer in the time to come any service in return, but if at any time I can render any, I need not say how glad I should be. I am deeply sensible of the inadequacy of my past return for such rare confidence, but you will believe me when I say that whatever I have been enabled to do has been willingly and gratefully done.—Believe me, my dear Vice-Chancellor, yours very sincerely,

"John G. Talbot."

THE MEMBERS FOR CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The following letter from the newly elected representatives of Cambridge University has been addressed to the members of the Senate:—

"House of Commons, Jan. 15.

"Gentlemen,—You have answered our appeal for a renewal of your confidence by returning us, without the ordeal of a contest, to represent you again in Parliament. To the whole electorate, political friends and opponents alike, we tender an expression of profound and respectful gratitude for the trust that has been reposed in us. To serve our University faithfully as Members of Parliament will be our highest ambition. We regard the welfare of the University of Cambridge as above all party politics, and anything that impairs it as likely injuriously to affect the intellectual life and nobler energies of the nation. Other great interests too, have been committed to our care, nor can we conceal from ourselves the immense of the peril in which they stand. Unprecedented efforts will be needed to defend them; and in attempting to discharge the task entrusted to us we shall exert ourselves up to the limit of our powers.—We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants.

"S. H. Butcher.

"John F. P. Rawlinson."

NARROW ESCAPE "OF CITIZEN GEORGE" AT GRIMSBY.

Mr. Lloyd-George, upon attempting to leave the building in which he spoke at Grimsby on January 15, found a hostile crowd awaiting him. His appearance was greeted with groans and cries of "Traitor" and "Pro-Boer!" As it would have been dangerous to leave in the ordinary way, he again went inside the Rinkeries at the rear, and the Chief Constable (Mr. Stirling) at one took steps to circumvent the aggressive section of the crowd. A cordon of police was drawn across the building to prevent any of the hooligans rushing round at the back. Mr. Lloyd George escorted by the Chief Constable, Inspector Brookson, and a small number of police, walked along a drain-side upon which the rear of the building abuts, and finally got on the Great Northern Railway line. In this way they traversed a distance of about a quarter of a mile until they reached the Grimsby Fire Station, which also abuts on the line. Here the party climbed the railway wall, and the Chancellor then entered the fire brigade station. In the meantime the crowd was utterly non-plussed as to whether he had gone, and contented itself with loitering about the Rinkeries, booing at anything and everybody. A message was privately sent for a motor-car to be brought, and after waiting in the fire-station for twenty minutes, during which time Mr. Lloyd-George attended to some correspondence, he entered the car which took a circuitous route through the town, and finally entered the Grimsby to Louth road, very few people having been aware of his identity.

Addressing an audience of 7,000 people in the Skating Rink, in the afternoon, Mr. Lloyd-George declared that the German scare had been started in Grimsby. To say that three British bluejackets could not keep one German off was an insult to our Navy. It was an insult to the most excellent fleet that ever sailed the seas. If the German Fleet in a moment of madness, ever dreamed of attacking us, it would be at the bottom of the German Ocean in a very few hours.

LIBERALS AND HOME RULE.

The following important declaration on Home Rule was made by Mr. J. A. Pease, the Chief Liberal Whip, at Sible Hedingham on Jan. 17:—

After the candidate had concluded his address questions were invited.

Mr. Robert Balls, auctioneer and estate agent, said:—Mr. Pease: I understood you to say the Liberals have the interests of the country at heart?

Mr. Pease: Certainly.

Mr. Balls: Do we, in this constituency, understand from Mr. Asquith's speech at the Albert Hall that if the Liberals are returned to power they will give Home Rule to Ireland?

Mr. Pease: There was no pledge given at the Albert Hall that Home Rule will be given to Ireland. What was said was that the ban that was placed by the Liberal Party on itself at the last General Election was removed, so that the Liberals are free, if they so desire, to extend self-government to Ireland. But, of course, every one in the Government is pledged not to give to the Irish and Independent Parliament, but to give self-government consistent with the union of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Mr. Balls accepted the reply, but remarked that he would have preferred a plain Yes or No. The subject was not further referred to.

In reference to the above the Dublin correspondent of the "Times" writes:—

"Consternation prevails among Irish Nationalist electors as the result of Mr. J. A. Pease's statement, Every one of the Irish elections is being fought on the question of Home Rule. Mr. Redmond has imposed this issue on Ireland on the strength of Mr. Asquith's statement at the Albert Hall that if the Liberals came back to power they would be free to introduce a Home Rule Bill. Mr. Redmond, Mr Dillon and other Nationalist leaders, and every Nationalist candidate have interpreted this promise as a definite pledge that if the Liberals won the General Election, they would introduce and pass a Home Rule Bill in the next Session of Parliament. For the sake of this supposed pledge Mr. Redmond has persuaded the Irish electors to make a great and deliberate sacrifice of their material interests. Every Irish Nationalist hates the Budget, which, in the opinion of statisticians, both Unionist and Nationalist, will impose two millions of extra taxation on Ireland. It is feared, and is generally believed, that, owing to the high 'competition' value of Irish land, the land taxes of the Budget will hit the Irish farmer hard, in spite of the alleged exclusion of agricultural land. Nevertheless for the sake of Home Rule, the Nationalist farmer has accepted the land taxes. For the sake of Home Rule Nationalist traders and consumers have accepted the new and crushing taxes on whisky and tobacco. Every Irishman is a Tariff Reformer. The farmers realise thoroughly that a Tariff Reform scheme, suited, to the special needs of Ireland, would confer enormous boons on Irish agriculture by giving Irish produce unique advantages in the English markets. Nevertheless, for the sake of Home Rule, Irish Nationalists, Protectionists to a man, have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the party of Free Trade. To-day their newspapers tell them that, in the words of the Liberal Whip, the Liberal Party, are under no pledge to grant Home Rule. Mr. Asquith, it seems merely meant that the Liberal Party, 'if they so desired,' would be free to introduce a Home Rule Bill, but a Bill, not inconsistent with the union of the two countries. Mr. Pease's statement has been received in Ireland with indignation and amazement. So far no explanation is forthcoming from Mr. Redmond. The universal belief is that Mr. Asquith, whether he has or has not tricked Mr. Redmond, has deliberately tricked the Irish electors. It is assumed that after Saturday's pollings Mr. Asquith concluded, rightly or wrongly, that his party will have a majority independent of the Nationalist vote, and at once directed his Whip to disown the now unnecessary undertaking given at the Albert Hall. Mr. Pease's statement will certainly affect many voters at the elections in Ireland."

MORE LIBERAL SECESSIONS.

The Hon. Arthur Brand, who, except for an interval of two years, represented North Cambridgeshire from 1891 to 1906, has left the Liberal Party and stated that he intended to support the Unionist Party at the polls.

Mr. A. Metheringham, of Chilwell, a lace manufacturer, who has for many years been an active Liberal, spoke the other night in support of Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Unionist candidate for the Rushcliffe Division of Notts.

The Hon. T. F. Fremantle, Unionist candidate for North Bucks, have received a letter from Mr. Herbert Dodwell, who was until lately a leader of the Liberal Party in the division, in which he says that he cannot vote for a supporter of the present Government, because it has capitulated to the Socialist, because Labour Bureau offices "would be futile to make more work," and more work can only be obtained by meeting the present unfair foreign competition with its own weapons, and because "the proposals of the Budget would bring the same result to our country as an individual would bring to himself who financially 'overruns the constable.'"

Mr. H. F. Locke King, proprietor of Brooklands, and a lifelong Liberal, actively supported Mr. MacMaster, the Unionist candidate in the Chertsey Division.

Mr. A. Bray, who is connected with trade in Leeds, intimated that though before he has been a Liberal he should vote for the Unionist candidate in North Leeds.

Sir Henry Randall, who is a Unionist Free Trader wrote to Mr. B. Orlebar, one of the Unionist candidates for Northampton, promising him his support. In the letter he said: "Although I have not altered my opinion as regards Free Trade and Tariff Reform yet I feel there are other and more important subjects before the electorate at the present time, and I considred it the duty of every Unionist in this crisis to sink individual opinions on this subject and support the Unionist candidate."

Mr. James, Tower, a County Councillor and an auctioneer and valuer of Sheerness, who was one of the leading supporters of Dr. Napier (Liberal) at the 1906 election, has seceded from the Liberal Party, supporting Mr. Granville Wheler, the Unionist candidate for the Faversham Division of Kent.

Mr. H. F. Fuller, a prominent Liberal in South Buckinghamshire, has written a letter in which he says; "Although I have been a Liberal all my life, on this occasion I certainly intend to give my vote to Sir Alfred Cripps in this division, and also for the Unionist candidate in six other divisions in which I have votes. It is incredible to me how any one can support the combined grave dangers of a weakened Navy, single Chamber Government, and the Socialistic Budget which are at present the policies of the Liberal Party."

Mr. Philip Gold, son of Sir Charles Gold, formerly Liberal member for the Saffron Walden division of Essex, speaking at a Conservative meeting at Bishop Stortford, announced that, because his business suffered from the untaxed competition of Germany and other Continental countries he had forsaken his lifelong principles of Liberalism and adopted Tariff Reform.

Col. MacFie, who occupies a prominent position in Liverpool, has seceded from the Liberal Party.

Sir Alexander Acland-Hood addressed a meeting at Stogursey, West Somerset, on Jan. 15. He said the Radicals were hand and glove with the Socialists and were squaring seats all over the country in order that they might get a majority of some sort. Day after day they read in the papers of secessions from the Liberal ranks, and let them consider for a moment who those seceders were. They were mostly old Liberals, solid business men, sons of old Liberal families, and of old Liberal convictions, who had changed their opinions because they were convinced of two things—first, that the Free Trade system was played out; and, secondly, that the Socialists had got the upper hand of the Liberal Party, and that no interest or industry in the country was any longer secure.

It is announced that Sir James Duke has seceded from Liberalism, and declared himself to be an ardent Tariff Reformer.

A BANKER'S WEIGHTY REASONS FOR VOTING FOR THE UNIONISTS.

Mr. Thomas B. Moxon, managing director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, which is one of the principal banks in the provinces, intimated his intention of voting for Major Sykes, the Unionist candidate for the Knutsford Division of Cheshire. In a letter which he addressed to the chairman of the Conservative Association, he gives the following five weighty reasons, why he does not trust the principles or measures of the late Government:—

1. In common with Lord Avebury—better known at Sir John Lubbock—with Sir Robert Giffen, formerly at the Board of Trade, the Rev. J. G. Greenhough, ex-president of the Baptist Union, and many other thoughtful and experienced men, I believe that most of their measures lead to Socialism, and Socialism always has and always will lead to ruin.

2. I believe the late Government have been and are disloyal to the people they profess to serve, and are attempting to rob us of our freedom. In several laws they have passed they have deprived us of our natural right to a fair trial, and have made us slaves to departments of State. In the original Budget, according to the Committee appointed by the Law Society—which represents the lawyers of the country—in the first twenty-one clauses there were no fewer than thirty-four cases where we were to be deprived of justice and left to the mercy of commissioners without any right of appeal. Thanks to the exertions of the Conservative members, these clauses have been altered; but I object to trust to a Government who could plot such a scheme for robbing us of our freedom.

3. I object to a Government who propose to take all real power from the House of Lords and want to have their own way without any control. There is no civilised country in the world where there is not a Second Chamber to see that changes are not made in the laws without careful consideration and reference to the people. In the United States of America the Senate has the right to alter and refuse any Bills, and regularly does so. In Switzerland the people insist in keeping to themselves the right to cancel any Bill, even if both Houses pass it, and, as I said, in every country where there is any freedom there is a Second Chamber, with the power to keep the other House in check until the people have themselves decided.

4. I disapprove of the Budget itself because as the most influential meeting of bankers and merchants ever held in the City of London, and composed of men of both parties, declare, "it is not in the interests of the nation."

5. I believe with Sir Robert Giffen and many others that the late Government have neglected the national defences.

Mr. Moxon points out that, as the ex-president of the Baptist Union says to deprive the House of Lords of its independence "would produce mischievous results in immediate future and in days to come—not far hence—would probably be disastrous." He adds that it does not seem to be generally known, but it is a fact that when the Peers deferred the Budget if the votes of all the hereditary peers had been excluded and only the votes of those who themselves had been made peers had been taken, there would still have been a majority in favour of consulting the people.

Bankers, auctioneers, estate agents, and surveyors have declared the Budget inimical to the interest of the public and the land clauses to be unworkable; and it is strange that at the last General Election out of 397 Liberals that were returned, 235 in their addresses made no allusion to taxation of land values—not even Mr. Ure. Mr. Lloyd-George. Mr. Asquith, Lord Morley, Lord Wolverhampton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Haldane, Mr. S. Buxton, Mr. Birrell or the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. The Government has given way to the Socialists.

SHIPOWNERS AND TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. Aubrey Brocklebank, of the Brocklebank line of steamers, has addressed to those interested in the shipping industry in Liverpool a letter in which he deals with objections that have been raised to Tariff Reform. He states that he writes not as a political partisan, but as one who is deeply concerned in the welfare of the country, the welfare of Liverpool, and the welfare of British shipping, and adds that he is proud of the fact that the name he bears has been connected with shipping since 1770, and with the Port of Liverpool since 1813. He held that the vague fears of Tariff Reform of some shipowners were very much exaggerated, and he went on to state why he thought Tariff Reform would not only be of benefit to, but why he was sure it was necessary for the shipping industry.

Dealing with the fear that the cost of contruction would be increased, he stated that it had been proved that German competitors were able to build good ships at as low a price as they could be built in this country.

Another objection to Tariff Reform, Mr. Brocklebank stated, was that somebody would do something if we dared to do unto others as they are doing unto us. This was the "Blue Funk School" with a vengeance. When a change was proposed there would always be individuals fearful of it. A prehistoric shipowner in Liverpool refused to change from wooden to iron ships because he did not believe iron ships could float; but there was more excuse in his case, because iron ships had not been tried before, whereas Free Trade had, and its disastrous results on shipping were recorded on the pages of history.

Dealing with the statement that free imports were the cause of our maritime supremacy, Mr. Brocklebank asserted that the foundations of our shipping industry were not laid when the Corn Laws were repealed. The first sod was cut by Queen Elizabeth and the foundation-tone was laid by Oliver Cromwell. His navigation laws may have been cruel; they were certainly crude, but they effected their purpose, and were enough for the Dutch, who were the carriers of the world in 1649 as we are to-day, and who possessed the two-Power standard against the combined navies of France and England, as they hoped Great Britain did against Germany and any other to-day. The Dutch had gained their pre-eminence under a mediæval trade system, but when they were assailed by protectionist England they refused to admit their Free Trade theory could be wrong, and they lost their carrying trade completely, and their navy followed.

Mr. Brocklebank concluded: "Is there not every sign in the sky that history is repeating itself and that protectionist Germany bids fair to destroy Free Trade England as effectually as protectionist England destroyed Free Trade Holland, its Empire, its navy, and its shipping? From the bottom of my heart do I believe that the writing is on the wall."

CANADA.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Jan. 16: To those Canadians who feel that in the present election campaign in the Motherland there is something more involved than the constitution of the House of Lords or the taxation of land values, to those who in this country—and they are many—who realise that victory for Tariff Reform means greater imperial unity, the results of the polling have given great satisfaction. To judge by the many forecasts telegraphed to Canada there was to have been a tremendous Liberal "sweep." A net Unionist gain of 15 is, therefore, regarded as distinctly encouraging. In Eastern Canada the first returns were received before 8 p.m., and an hour later the total results of the day were known. The so called Sunday newpaper, by reason of the Lord's Day Act, are compelled to bring out their editions on Saturday night, and consequently there is no editorial comment. Crowds hung round the newspaper offices in the principal cities and closely followed the returns as they were put up. There were two candidates in the contest in whose fortunes at the polls many Canadians were interested. The re-election of Sir Gilbert Parker has given great satisfaction to his fellow-Canadians, but this feeling is mingled with regret at Mr. Amery's defeat at Wolverhampton. Mr. Amery has many warm friends in the Dominion, and they were hopeful of his success.

Recent cable despatches make it appear that the question whether the cost of a loaf of bread will be affected by a preference in favour of Colonial wheat has been discussed on many platforms during the campaign. Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president of the Ogilvie Milling Company and one of the greatest wheat authorities, in this continent, when asked for his opinion, replied: "The cost of the bread consumed by an average family of five in England does not exceed sixpence per day. That is about a penny for each person. In my opinion, with Tariff Reform, it is highly improbable that this cost would be exceeded. A preference making for the greater and more rapid development of the wheat lands in the oversea Dominions would immeasurably strengthen the independence of the whole empire."

AUSTRALIA.

All Australians who remember Mr. Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary welcome his unopposed return, a Sydney telegram states. Tariff Reformers see in it a good omen for the elections. It is important to understand the attitude of the advocates of Preference towards the elections. They have always held that each nation must decide the question of Preference for itself, primarily considering its own interests. Therefore while hoping that the Mother-Country will join the preferential ranks, they feel that they are not entitled to advance opinions.

On defence questions, however, regarding which England is the predominant partner among the allied kinsfolk, Australians believe that imperial needs and interests should outweigh even the most important local issues.

OPINION ABROAD.

The "North German Gazette," repudiating a suggestion recently published in a French contemporary that it was easy to indicate which of the two English parties the German semi-official organ wished to win in the elections, says: "To whichever side, whether Conservative or Liberal, the majority of the British people gives the preference we have, for our part, always regarded it as a matter for the British people to decide. But in so far as the result of the election may react in any way on Angly-German relations, the only point of view which for us is decisive is the conviction that the shaping of the relations between the two Powers depends not upon party grounds, but upon the interests of both nations. These interests will in the future, as in the past, under a Liberal as under a Conservative Government be paramount. For we have always set forth the view that the true interests of Germany and England point to the cultivation of friendly relations.

The Conservative "Kreuz Zeitung" says that in impartial circles it is expected that the Liberal majority will be reduced to a total of about 20 or 30. In these circumstances the Irish Nationalists would be masters of the situation. A Liberal Government would be compelled to pay them with a Home Rule Bill which the Conservatives would fight with all their strength. If on the other hand, the Conservatives came back with a small majority they would have to try to carry through Tariff Reform in circumstances which would would cause sharp fighting. In either case therefore, new elections would probably take place before long and Lord Cromer was right in saying that England was faced by a great political struggle which might last years and have no small effect on England's world position. The Kreuz Zeitung says that as regards the political and economic relations between Germany and England the possibility of a Unionist victory justifies anxiety, but points out on the other hand that a Liberal victory would yield "a favourable result only if the majority were a large one. The journal represents a widespread German view about England when it says that what is wanted is a Government which disposes of sufficient authority to restore the impaired self-confidence of the nation.

The super-German Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," which follows with passionate interest the course of the polling in England, devotes a leading article to an analysis of the results, and declares sorrowfully: "One fact which has the highest importance for nations outside England is already completely established—namely, the fact that the policy of the invalid Joseph Chamberlain has made great progress, and that in England to-day many millions are adherents of Tariff Reform. Many millions favour a change to Protection, a return to duties on food-stuffs, the application of a system which a few years ago attracted hardly a handful of unnoticed faddists. It is not even seven years since Chamberlain, as Minister for the Colonies, came back from South Africa, and, amid general wonder, recommended a return to protective duties. The astonishment was indescribable that such words should fall from the lips of John Bright's personal friends. Then his policy seemed the vagary of a man devoured by ambition. The official leader of the party, Arthur Balfour, was sorely embarrassed and knew not what stand to take. Whoever re-reads the speech in which he tired to square matters with Chamberlain will find it hardly credible that such a change should be possible in so short a time. . . Then the two Conservative leaders disputed openly about duties on food-stuffs. To-day millions accept them and the Liberals have already lost thirty-three seats because in many constituencies the agitation for Tariff Reform stirs the blood more deeply than the embitterment against the Lords."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

Malaria - - -
- - - Fevers.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).
A safe and certain cure for
Malaria
- - AND - -
Influenza,
INTERMITTENT, JUNGLE,
BILIOUS FEVERS
AND A
MILD ATTACK OF PLAGUE.

It is most useful as preventive and cure of INFLUENZA, MALARIA and all varieties of fevers and at all stages, and has been most successfully used during the last visitations.

It fortifies the system against Epidemics, &c., improves appetite, promotes digestion and gives tone to the system without producing constipation.

THOUSANDS ARE CURED.
NUMBER OF LIVES SAVED.

Sold everywhere and at—
M. T. MADON & Co.,
24-26, Abdool Rehman Street,
Corner Shop, Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

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ROYAL ARMS WHISKY.
THE FAMOUS
R.A.
PURE AND OLD.
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HOLDERS OF THE ROYAL WARRANT
May be Obtained from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, CORNAGLIA AND
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Knake
Pianos
Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

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Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.
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On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.
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Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.
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Pianos

Exceptionally Strong Glass.
[illegible]
ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co.,
[illegible]
Head Offices: 65, Gracechurch Street,
LONDON, E.C., Eng.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 3.

The Bombay Mails of 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi morning of 2nd.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	82 1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25·18+(-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	99 + 1-4
Berlin Cheques on London.	...20·45 1-2unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	23 3/4—1/8
Do. 3 months hence. ...	23 3/4—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by sales from the east.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent since 20th January.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1 4 1-16	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	96 1/2+1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 1/2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	1 7-8unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	2 1-4unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£35,700,000	Dec. £	200,000
Public Deposits	...£10,200,000	Dec. £	2,100,000
Other Deposits	...£43,200,000	Inc. £	2,200,000
Government Securities	£14,000,000	Dec. £	600,000
Other Securities	...£30,500,000	Inc. £	1,500,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,600,000	Dec. £	600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, February 3.

COTTON

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	12,000
Do. do. called ...	3,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Do. Day's Imports... ...	13,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Large demand.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market. ..	Steady.
Mid-Americans ...	7·54+5
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	13 3/4unchgd

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands O. O. C.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7·68	7·69	7·69	7·63	7·67
	+12	+11	+11	+10	+9
	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
Liverpool arrivals.	7·65	7·34	6·92	6·73	
	+10	+3	+7	+6	

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 3.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 1/4
" " months, Feb.-March.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	13,000
Do. Last year	35,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	......
Do. Exports to Continent ...	11,000

Futures at New York .... Mar. 14·46— 6
Do. at New York .... May 14·53— 4
Advanced on receipt running below expectation and declined later owing to unfavourable financial condition and Wall Street selling.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·90—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	4·86 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 1/2—1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 7/8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14·53+5
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 14·75+2

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 3.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs
Months—Nominal
Buyers. etc.—
Tone—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39 3/4
Months Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat ... — 46
Months—April-May.—Dunkirk.
Buyers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 45 1/4
Months—April-May.—Antwerp.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers
Tone—

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 57 1/2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 41 1/4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 42 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—

Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 3/4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... .. 7·10 Value.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16 1 1/2—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

FREIGHT.

Coal—Cardiff to Bombay anal—7-6 value.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ...	...£	70	3/4	
Yellow Metal	...£	0	2	6
Bar Iron Belgian ...	...£	5	10	0
Iron Corrugated sheets ...	...£	12	0	0
Basic Steel Bars ...	...£	16	2	6

IVORY QUOTATIONS

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅞		£ 65/10
(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3⅞		
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3½	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 67/10
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		
(„ 9)		4¼ at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3½ at 4½	up to 2½	64
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 4½	„	73
Soft X Centres ...				
Soft Flat X Centres.				70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	62
(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅞		
(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3⅞		
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	65
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		
(„ 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X ...				63
	Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2⅜ at 3	3½ at 3¾		63/10
C	2½ at 2⅜	3 at 3½		
D	2¼ at 2½	2¾ at 3½		60
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2⅜ at 3	3½ at 3¾		49/10
C	2½ at 2⅜	3 at 3½		
D	2¼ at 2½	2¾ at 3½		47/10
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3½	3 at 3½	soft A	£70
B	2⅜ at 3	2⅜ at 3	„ B	£68
			Hard A	68
			„ B	66
C	2¼ at 2⅜	2½ at 2⅜		60
D	2¼ at 2½	2¼ at 2½		40 15
E	2 at 2½	2 at 2½		38
[illegible] ...				£ 43

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

YARN.

The local market is very dull and there is no inquiry, Home market is maintained and prices have not declined. 40 mule was offered at 11 1-2d. but 11 3-4 to 12d. is quoted by Manchester and no business has resulted. Local market in 30, water, has declined by 3 pies and 2-40 bleached has declined by 3 pies. Dealers are anxious to sell but buyers are very scarce. This week there was good demand for 2-80 and price advanced by 3 pies and dealers bought amongst themselves.

We quote:—

30 Water 10 annas.	
40 „	0-11-5.
60 „	1-2-0 to 1-4-0.
2-40 grey	0-11-6.
2-50 bleached	0-12-4.
2-60 grey	1-0-6.
2-60 bleached	1-0-3.
2-80 grey	1-5-3.
2-80 bleached	1-6-3.
2-100 grey	1-10-6.
2-100 bleached	1-11-6.

In mercerized, prices locally have not given way but demand is very slack. 2-80 and 2·84 are in demand and Madras dealers are making small purchases. Demand from Rangoon, which is the centre of consumption, is practically nil. The difference in price between Manchester and Bombay is too great to be bridged over. Some manufacturers who had a stock quoted for 2·80 Warf, quoted 6-8 1-4 but price was prohibitive. 2·60 is not at all in demand and there is a big stock with dealers and prices are on the decline.

We quote:— Per lb.

260	Grey M. Yarn	Rs.	1	5	0
263	Bleached ...	„	1	5	0
280	Grey ...	„	1	10	0
280	Bleached ...	„	1	11	0
284	Grey ...	„	1	11	0
284	Bleached ...	„	1	11	9

GREY GOODS

This week demand was very slack. Cotton having again advanced prices have stiffened again and new business is quite impossible 39. Shirtings are in fair demand but the selling price is not in sympathy with the prices ruling in Manchester. Dewhurst quotes 7 for 16 by 14 39 shirting but dealers' idea is 6·4 so no business can result. A firm has recieved 500 bales G. P. Drills unsold, so price locally has dropped 2 annas. We learn that Karachi stock is not much and some firms there have made purchases from the bazaar in anticipation of prices advancing as no fresh arrivals are expected.

We quote.

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs.	5	4	6
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.			
Do. G Shirtings (Sindurio)	„	5	10	0
Do. 100,000	„	6	2	0
Do. 4025	„	4	14	0
Do. 7900	„	5	9	0
Do. Drills Mosque	„	7	7	0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„	3	6	6
Do. do. No. 636	„	2	15	6
Do. do. No. 133	„	2	11	6
Do. Mulls No. 525	No goods.			
Ritchie, Four Heads	„	5	8	0
Do. No. 1566	„	3	4	0
Forbes No. 651	„	5	2	0
Lyon, Shanker	„	5	8	0
Do. N. 1575	„	7	0	0
Do. Bhut Chap	„	6	8	0
Dewhursts B	No goods.			
Do. B B	„	7	4	0
Do. B B B	„	8	10	0
Do. B B B B	„	8	10	0
Do. B B B B B	„	8	10	0
Do. P S	„	7	1	0
Bombay C No. 1500	„	5	6	0
Grahams No. 2730	„	5	5	0
Do. Yellow Horse Sibs.	„	5	2	0
Flemings No. 463	„	4	14	0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	„	7	8	0
G. P. Drills, American	„	13	6	0

DHOOTIES.

There is very little doing and Marwaris are making purchases of a retail character. There is a scarcity of some of the known qualities and prices have gone up a little but still the difference here and in Manchester is 1-2 to 2d. Arrivals are very few and if demand originates there is sure to be a rise of 1 anna in some sorts. Unless Manchester prices decline there is no chance of fresh business. A fair business is still done in mercerised silk bordered dhooties and a firm sold a fair quality for February shipment this week. Heavy arrivals are expected and prices for these goods have already declined.

WHITES.

Market locally has not improved. Fateporia Marwaris have not been taken delivery of goods sold because they had made speculative purchases in anticipation of a good demand originating but they failed in their calculations. Dealers are not lowering prices as they know that they cannot replace same. Some sales have been made of Nainsooks this week. Dealers anticipate a good demand next month. Prices of superior shirting are on the decline in absence of buyers and difference in selling and buying price is 2. Prices for Liepmanns No. 1500, have declined although Manchester quotation is 12·4.

We quote:—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.			
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2	1	0
Do. do. ...	A I	„	2	6	0
Do. do. ...	199/399	„	2	11	0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„	3	9	0
Do. do. ...	9999	„	4	5	0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	1900	„	1	12	6
Do. do. ...	61/81	„	1	11	6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	„	2	0	0
Do. do.	9999	„	2	2	6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„	2	3	6
Do. do.	7/27	„	2	4	6
Do. do. ...	88/98	„	2	8	0
Do. do.	39620	„	2	13	0
Do. Mulls	55	„	1	2	0
Do. do. ...	Sun	„	1	6	0
Do. do. ...	1170	„	1	8	0
Do. do. ...	1270	„	1	9	0
Do. do. ...	50/60	„	2	12	0
Do. do. ...	6/600	„	3	11	0
Do. do. ...	6000	„	4	5	6
Do. do. ...	88	„	3	7	6
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„	1	11	0
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	„	1	15	0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„	1	9	6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„	2	7	0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„	1	15	6
Greaves do ...	8000	„	3	0	6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„	1	9	3
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	„	2	0	0
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	„	1	15	3
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„	3	7	0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	„	9	7	0
Holland ...	40000	„	10	14	0
London	04000	„	13	8	0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„	12	2	0
Do. do. ...	M H	„	13	2	0
Do. do. ...	E F	„	15	10	0
Do. do. ...	S O	„	19	14	0
Do. do. ...	A O	„	21	4	0

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 4.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was quiet; 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Bills were offered but Banks did not give any better rates.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do	1s. 4 1/32d.
3 m/s credits on London. ...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand Francs... ...	168
3 m/s credit „	170 1/4
Demand Marks	136 1/4
3 m/s credit „	138 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	130 1/2
„ Shanghai	174
„ Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 93-14-9 but declined to Rs. 93-13-0 and closed at 93-13-6.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was down by 2 annas at 23 3-4 both for ready and forward and New York was down by 1-4 at 51 1-2. Gold market was flat and demand was limited. There being no demand for sovereigns there was no change in the prices. Silver market opened at Rs. 62-15 for first settlement as China and India were freely selling. London market declined, which caused local market to drop and the price for second settlement reached Rs. 63-10, but as buyers came out it soon advanced to Rs. 63-15. Business of about 100 slabs is reported.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	7	0
97 touch	23	9	0
National Bank	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do Dragon	15	3	0
Australian	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	62	11	0
17 Penny ready	62	15	0
Local per tola	0	10	0
First Settlement	62	10	0
Second „	62	15	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Wheat: London quotations were unchanged and there being little inquiry the tone of the market was weak.

Linseed: Dull. London prices were down by 3d. Demand for ready was not much and there being sellers for forward, price was put up by one anna.

Rapeseed: Quiet. London price was down by 6 to 9d. Local prices remain unchanged.

Poppyseed: Quiet. No demand.

Mowra: Quiet but steady. Fair inquiry and prices maintained.

Castor: Quiet but steady. Prices unchanged.

Cottonseed: There being no demand either for ready and forward prices declined locally 4 annas.

Gingelly: Dull. Demand is daily falling, stock is increasing and prices show a downward tendency.

We quote:—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 9 13
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 9 10
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 7
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 5
Poppyseed ...	... „ 9 10
Castorseed ...	... „ 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 6
Maize	... „ 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... „ 39 to 40
Mustardseed ...	... „ 80 to 84
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 38 to 45
Khandesh Howri ... Gulburga do. ... Kalbur do. ... Itarsi do. ...	„ 43 to 44
White Gin, Bold 95/15 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25.... Do. Mixed 50/50...	„ 41 to 43
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	„ 39 to 40
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	„ 37 to 38
Gin Red Khandwa ...	... „ 42 to 43
Do. Meggi ...	... „ 43 to 44
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	„ 47 to 50
Do. Black Kutni ... Do. Ahmedabad... ...	„ 35 to 37
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ... Club No. 1 ... Delhi	„ 31 to 41
Hard Red... ...	... „ 33 to 35
Jubalpore... ...	... „ 35
Cawnpore Pissi 70/30	... „ 39

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 3rd February:—

Wheat	7,895 cwts
Linseed	1,315 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	3,803 „
Gingellyseed	20,603 „
Poppyseed...	399 „
Groundnuts	15,108 „
Castorseed	2,075 „
Rice	20,318 „
Myrabollams	17,624 „
Cottonseed...	28,845 „
Mowraseed...	197 „
Gram	810 „
Joowar	2,650 „
Maize	491 „

SHARES.

The market is quiet and business reported during this week is limited; hence fluctuations are small. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,450 X.D., Bank of India's to Rs. 67 1-2 C.D., Indian Specie to Rs. 54 1-2 C.D.; a good lot of Bank of Burma shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 116 C.D., Bombay Merchants' Bank Shares are unchanged at Rs. 10. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 610; Tapti Valley are unchanged at Rs. 450; Ahmedabad Dholka's have improved to Rs. 120, Amritsar Patti's to Rs. 125 and New Shares to Rs. 95. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bamankna's have changed hands at Rs. 9 3-4; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation new shares are steady at Rs. 440 C.D., and old shares at Rs. 447 1-2 C.D.; the Bombay E. S. and T. Co., Ld., ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 93 to Rs. 94 and preference shares are steedy at Rs. 153 1-2; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 305 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 275; Central India Mining Co., Ltd., shares in the earlier part of the week, were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 325 and later on they have improved to Rs. 327 1-2; Kemp's are steady at Rs. 175; Marcks have improved to Rs. 122; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have improved to Rs. 730; Shivrajpur's are steady at Rs. 20; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 10 1-4 and preference shares at Rs. 60 C. D.; Treacher's have improved to Rs. 550. In mill companies, the Bombay United have declined to Rs. 360; Century Mill shares are steady at Rs. 280; Central India's have advanced to Rs. 1,610; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,115, Crescent's at Rs. 87 1-2; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 370; Fazulbhai mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 235; Finlay mill shares have been put through at Rs. 242 1-2; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 165; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 680; Luxmi Cotton have kept unchanged at Rs. 1,570; Manekji Petit's have closed at Rs. 3,340 for March settlement; Morarji Goculdas Mill shares are steady at Rs. 3,100; New Great Eastern at Rs. 185; Phoenix at Rs. 88 3-4; Standard have declined to Rs. 1,085, Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,150. In Press companies, rates have kept unchanged: Mofussil's at Rs. 765; New Berar's at and about Rs. 527 1-2 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN MARKET.

Yesterday morning the Liverpool market was firm and large business was reported. East Indian were quiet. The total sales amounted to 12,000 bales and East Indian 200 bales. Liverpool ready was 6 points up. New York ready was 5 points down and futures down by 6 and 4.

New Orleans spot remained unchanged but futures were down by 1 and 2.

COLABA COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool being up by 6 points and New York being 5 down, good Broach was Rs. 306 and fine Broach Rs. 325 in the morning at which some business was done. The opener was up by 1, prices at Colaba advanced to Rs. 308 1-2 for good Broach and fine Rs. 327 at which a fair business was done. Both exporters and Mills were buying. Tone of the local market is firm.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Khangaon	...Japan Cotton TradgCo	288
500	Bengal	...David Sassoon ...	262-5
400	Methia	... do ...	258-60
100	Bengal	...Gill & Co ...	260
200	Bengal	...A N Madraswalla ...	262
400	Saloo	...Coorla Mills ...	279 80
300	Khandeish	...E Spinner & Co ...	264
100	Methia	... do ...	255
200	Pulgam	.. Tata & Co ...	292
200	Khandeish	...Volkart Bros ...	267
100	do	...Phoenix ...	286

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 254	Ready.
„ F. Good	... 244	„
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 261	„
„ F. Good	... 253	„
Sind Punjab Fine	... 261	„
„ F. Good	... 251	„
Khandesh Fine	... 259	„
„ F. Good	... 264	„
Amraoti Fine	... 282	„
„ „ F. Good	... 274	„
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 283	„
„ F. Good	... 275	„
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 291	„
„ F. Good	... 283	„
Yeotmal Fine	... 298	„
„ F. Good	... 290	„
Nagpore Fine	... 304	„
„ F. Good	... 296	„
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 305	„
„ F. Good	... 297	„
Methia Fine	... 269	„
„ F. Good	... 264	„
Broach Gin Good	... 306	Mar.
„ Fine	... 325	„
Sawginned Dharwar Good	... 309	A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	... 318	„
Westerns „ „	... 298	„

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd Feb:—

Khandesh	2,149 Bales.
Central India	991 „
Barsi and Nagur	1,303 „
Berar	2,703 „
Central Provinces	517 „
Oomras...	7,655 „
Dholera	2,117 „
Broach...	257 „
Bengals (N. W. P.)	531 „
Bengals (Rajputana)	742 „
Sind	794 „
Total ...	12,133 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	Nil.
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Feb.—Mar.	7·67— 1
Mar.—Apl.	7·65— 1
Apl.—May.	7·68— 1
May—June	7·68— 1
June—July	7·67 unchgd
July—Aug.	7·61— 1
Aug.—Sept.	7·33— 1
Sept.—Oct.	6·92 unchgd
Oct.—Nov.	6·73 „

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 4th February:—

	1909-10	1908 09	Difference
Receipts for the week	1,05,276	104,373	+ 903
	1909-10	1908 09	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Feb.	1,511,048	897,172	+6,13,876
	1909-10	1908-09	
Shipts for the week, Europe...........	44,855	14,576	+ 30,279
China, Japan and Coast Ports.........	31,324	51,811	— 20,487
Total	76,179	56,387	+ 19,792
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Feb...	1909 10	1908-09	
Europe	389,996	218,552	+171,444
China	38,432	8,752	+ 29,680
Japan	353,229	215,692	+137,537
Coast Ports	17,284	7,990	+ 9,294
Total	798,941	450,986	+347,955
Afloat in harbour, Europe...............	43,434	8,728	+ 34,706
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22,835	20,292	+ 2,543

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 22nd Jan. 1910—3,408 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October to 30th Nov. 1909—3,154 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

	Total for the week.	Total to date. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
Khandeish	20,313	290,285	206,500
Central India... ...	9,072	76,096	42,630
Barsee and Nagur ...	15,020	149,813	38,646
Berar	22,345	310,917	204,621
Central Provinces ...	14,477	103,867	91,233
Total Oomras... ...	81,227	1,020,728	583 636
Dhollaras	8,140	60,906	43,608
Broach	1,127	1,380	2,822
Compta and Dharwar.	273	5,359	27,028
Westerns	346	4,551	4,207
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	6,153	354,215	215,718
Bengals (Rajputana)...	5,767	31,848	6,837
Sind	1,996	29,228	5,713
Persian	69	1,841	416
Americans	128	489	4,568
Egyptian	4	397	2,208
Other sorts... ...	50	96	391
Total ...	105,276	1,511,048	897,172

FREIGHT.

Several steamers are reported fixed at 6d. below last week's fixtures, for February, March and April loading; but although this indicates easier home markets, sellers on this side are still asking last week's rates.

Except some ready, business at our quotation and some cheaper relets in ready not much has been passing.

Forward freights are neglected at present by shippers.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	15 6	... 17 0
Dunkirk	15 6	... 17 0
Havre	16 6	... 17 6
Hull	15 6	... .
Liverpool	17 0	... 18 0
Marseilles	17 0	... 17 6
Genoa	16 6	... 17 6
London	16 6	... .
Hamburg	17 0	... 17 6
Venice	17 6	... 18 6
Open Ports ...	March-Apl.	... 16 6
Do. ...	May-June	... 16 0

SUGAR.

We have nothing particular to report in our market which remains steady with very little business doing for forward. Home market is again firm and a small business has been done in T M O etc June-September shipment.

The following are the Home rates:—

		s. d.	
B R B	Feb./April	... 16 0	F B Harbour.
T M O	Aug/Oct	... 13 5	„
16/18	„	... 11 10	„

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

	Rs. a.	s. d.		
Z K Z	... 13 4—	16 4	F B H Stocks	700 bags.
B R B	... 12 3—	14 10	„ „	7000 „
T M O	... 11 15—	14 8	„ „	8000 „
16-18	... 10 12—	13 0	„ „	17000 „
Mauritius..	11 10		„	180000 „

COAL.

The market continues to drag along with scarcely any enquiry from consumers for English or Indian coals.

The Home market is in a very unsettled state owing to disturbances in Northumberland and Durham and fears are entertained that this may spread to South Wales as well. Powell Duffryn Coal is now quoted at Rs. 19-8 per ton delivery March onwards, while Rs. 16-8 is said to be the lowest indication for Davison's and other similar descriptions, and even at those prices European importers do not seem anxious to enter into any contracts as they seem to anticipate a further rise in prices.

As regards Bengal coal, with the continuation of the Australian strike, there has been a steady demand, specially for first class descriptions from Australia and the Straits with the result that stocks have been materially reduced and prices have risen 8 to 12 annas per ton. Added to this is the fact that freights are very firm and the Railways are said to be already experiencing difficulty in coping with the demand for wagons; the position is likely to be very much acuter when the Railways are called upon to convey the bumper crops from the United Provinces, etc. The general opinion among people connected with the coal trade is that prices will rise still higher.

Heilger's Anthracite coal ready Rs. 14, forward Rs. 14 1-2.

Heilger's Standard coal ready Rs. 13, forward Rs. 13 1-2.

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 25th inst:—

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
19	5	0	0	East Indian.
24	6	3	23	Egyptian.
10	16	0	27	West Coast African.
	6	3	8	Lisbon
1	10	0	3	Sea Horse Teeth.
	19	3	13	Walrus Teeth.
	3	2	3	Rhinoceros Horns
3	13	1	11	Waste.
61	6	3	4	

Deliveries since October Auctions 74 Tons.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, February 3.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half-Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
3 Boxes ...	1,92,000	...	...
27 do ...	18,20,160	...	...
4 do ...	2,68,800	...	...
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
1 do ...	...	37,500	...
2 Boxes ...	1,15,200	...	...
4 Packages...	...	11,100	360
1 Bundle ...	3,750	...	...
1 Box ...	...	75,000	...
2 Boxes ...	1,15,200	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
4 Packages...	...	1,920	...
1 Bundle ...	...	1,700	...
1 do ...	...	1,000	...
1 do ...	...	300	...
1 do ...	...	1,300	...
1 do ...	...	1,000	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Mercantile Bank of India...	Salsette	London
National Bank of India ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp... ...	do	do
International Banking Corporation ...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	do	do
Do	do	do
H. A. A. Reza	Islami	Jeddah
A. Gafoor	Naseri	Linga
D. Anandjee	Kanzler	Chiadi
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Africa	Gwadhur
Do	do	Pasni
Do	do	Muscat
Do	do	Porebunder
National Bank of India Ltd	Salsette	Aden
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 2nd Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	118	1,37,345
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	183	2,05,416

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffi Earnings for week ending 29th Jan.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 29th Jan. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	1379684	4596383	5976067
I. M. Ry. System	1178·06	253396	917056	1170452
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	30986	91865	122851
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1511	3904	5415
Total...	2950·55	1665577	5609208	7274785
Earnings for corpg. week ending 30th Jan. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1366342	4249833	5616175
I. M. Ry System	1177·95	236108	722928	959036
A. D. C. Ry...	125·66	23902	76083	99985
B. K. Railway	13·58	266	415	681
Total .	2923·72	1626618	5049259	6675877
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·01	+ 13342	+346550	+359892
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·11	+ 17288	+194128	+211416
A. D. C. R.	......	+ 7084	+ 15782	+ 22866
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·71	+ 1245	+ 3489	+ 4734

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd Jan. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,45,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,69,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	288	634	8	930
For previous 2 weeks of half year	3,86,000	6,95,000	8,450	10,39,450
Totalfor 3 weeks	4,81,000	10,15,000	12,450	15,08,450
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,804	2,58,676	1,633	3,96,113
Per mile of Ry...	269	513	3	785
Total to corresponding date...	4,46,215	8,49,935	5,365	13,01,515

Increase for the week ....Rs. 72,887
Do. to date ....Rs. 2,06,935

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd Jan. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.......	300	600	......	900
Or per mile of Railway.........	17	35	.. ...	52
For previous 2 weeks of half year	800	2,030	20	2,850
Total for 3weeks	1,100	2,630	20	3,750
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	435	434	2	871
Per mile of Ry.	25	25	......	50
Total to corresponding date..	1,431	1,425	6	2,862

Increase for the week ....Rs. 29
Do. to date ....Rs. 888

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd Jan. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.......	7,000	10,000	......	17,00
Or per mile of Railway.........	21	29	......	50
For previous 2 weeks of half year	15,000	20,000	......	35,000
Totalfor 3 weeks	22,000	30,000	......	52,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,329	6,832	56	9,217
Per mile of Ry..	17	50		67
Total to corresponding date...	7,654	22,448	182	30,284

Increase for the week ....Rs. 7,783
Do. to date ....Rs. 21,716

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1450
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 „	1470
Bank of Madras............	500	500	10 „	1200
Bank of Burmah	100	100		117
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..................	100	10		10½
Specie Bank	100	50		54½
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		250
Punjab National Bank,...	100	100		120
People's Bank of India...	50	30		32
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank............	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 „	£17
Do.	25	12	6 „	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125 £25	$125 £25	£2 12 p.c.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	610
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 „	125
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100		...
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 „	450
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 „	120

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	300
All India Ut. Co. Ld.......	100	20	...	12
Bamsekua	10	10	...	9½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	36
Badham Pile	100	100	...	132
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	Par
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	437½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	94
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	153½
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	...
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	40	995
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O.	250	250	10	305
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	100	100	35	327½
Delhi Flour..................	200	200	10	130
Empire of I. L. A..........	500	50	18 p.c.	120
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	200
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	6	60
Kemp and Co.............	200	175	10½	175
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	...
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	122
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	...	Par
Do. do. P.	100	100	...	Par
Napier Hotel Co	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	205
Phillips and Co..............	40	40	...	50
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	...	730
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ..	10	10	...	20
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	115
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. C.	75	35	...	10
D.	30	30	...	60½
P.	150	70	...	60
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	300
Telephone Co..............	25	25	...	32½
Treacher and Co.	500	500	...	550

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	405
Alliance	1000	1000	...	105
Berar Mfg..................	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	200 N
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co..........................	250	250	16½	560
Bombay United	250	250	20	360
Century	100	100	5	280
Central India	500	500	55	1605
China	1000	1000	...	600 N
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	600
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	50	1117½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	120
Coorla	1000	1000	...	560
Crescent	100	100	...	87
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	990
Crown	1000	1000	...	1000
David	250	250	...	370
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	770
Empress	500	500	...	200½
Fazalbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	235
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1730
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	242½
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	200½
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	450
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	410
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1350
Imperial Cotton............	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg.................	1000	1000	...	425
Indo-China Mfg...........	1000	1000	75	950
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg...............	250	250	...	165
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	215
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	240
Khandesh	1000	610	25	975
Khatow Makonjee.........	1000	1000	25	725
Kohinoor	500	500	15	682½
Leopold	100	100	...	20
Lakshmi Cotton............	1000	1000	yr. 100	1570
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2900
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	75	3345
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3100
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	N
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	185
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	30	735
Phoenix	100	100	...	87½
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	575
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	650
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	850
Sassoon Silk...............	500	500	yr 35	615
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4100
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	195
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1090
Sun	250	250	nil	135
Swam	250	250	nil	250
Swadeshi	500	500	30	1160
Textile	500	500	25	1050
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	430
Do. ...P.	400	400	nil	460
Western India	1000	1000	25	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	...
Albert (Karachi)...........	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	101½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	170
Broach City................	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	325
Godavery Valley...........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ..	250	250	40	550
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	132xd
Khangaum	400	400	nil	300
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva.....................	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	277½
New East India	1000	1000	75	1000
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	765
New Berar...................	500	525	30	530
New Prince of Wales	500	510	30	600
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	725
Surat City	200	200	20	225
Volkart C. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	45	610
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	N

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An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of an Ophthalmic Surgeon (London), D. M. Dastoor and Co., Oculists. Oppt. The "Bombay Club," Fort, Bombay. Re. 1.

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Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

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is easily mastered when you have got into the way of using
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—the SURE Raising Powder.
And it is easy getting into the way. Mix one part 'Paisley Flour' with eight parts ordinary flour, and proceed as usual. 'Paisley Flour' mixes more evenly than baking powders, and is an excellent raiser, therefore the result is an evenly raised light cake. And besides that 'Paisley Flour' gives an added fineness of texture and flavour. 'Paisley Flour' is made by BROWN & POLSON. Many interesting recipes in every tin.

OF THE WEEK.

SCEPTIC IN ART.

London, January 12.

itable that when the nation has picture, sometimes at great expense, ould he condemned as a sham. Thus, Ariosto was said to be no Titian, and at ment when we were first glorying in the elasquez it was hinted to be no . Sir William Richmond has just tbeen the Royal Academy students that us of Venuses is not genuine. He declares pigments are used in the picture which not in existence in the time of Velasquez. being so, we can only propose that Dr. Bode, great master of reassurance, should be invited come and grant us relief. An even better lan would be to sell the picture to Berlin pretty cheaply, for then it would become without doubt a veritable Velasquez. Our chief interest in he matter concerns the effect of these mysteries of rt on the public mind. If they fail to produce a od sound habit of scepticism, nothing will duce it. We ignorant ones, seeing the learned agree, will soon be asking ourselves, Who painted ner and Rembrandt and Holbein and the rest! we shall not go mad over the problem. We rest satisfied that, if Turner and Rembrandt Holbein did not paint their pictures, some fellows bearing the same names did. And by- y we shall arrive at the honest conclusion that, ing a picture to be good to look on, it does tter very much (of course, from our ignorant view) who painted it.

A NEW DANGER.

Mr. Haldane's census of horses, announced on May 26 last, is almost completed, and though no definite statistics have yet been published, it is feared that the state of affairs which will be revealed is anything but reassuring. It will be remembered that large numbers of bus-horses were employed, with excellent results, in the South African war. The Army at all times relies on the possibility, in case of emergency, of being able to procure a large reserve of horses in the country. However, owing to the advent of motor-cars, the breeding of horses has decreased. Proprietors of horse-cabs and horse-buses no longer require animals in anything like the same quantity as formerly, and almost every distributing trade is abandoning the horse for the motor. So far, we have been the victims of circumstances, and other countries have been met with a similar difficulty. The last Government must, however, take its share of the blame in refusing to give more than £40 for a four-year-old for which the owner could get perhaps £60 from the French Government. The increased exportation of horses and the automobile invasion have left this country, we fear, in an unsatisfactory condition.

FIRST THINGS FIRST.

Dr. George Newman, chief medical officer on the Board of Education, has issued a report on the state of school-children, particularly with regard to those of the poorer districts of our large manufacturing centres. He has found that the difficulties of enforcing cleanliness on the children has in many cases proved too much for the authorities. The broader subject of a more thorough medical examination of the children is one that can hardly be in need of support but the question of cleanliness may reasonably as well as conveniently be considered first. It is a pity when children keep themselves too clean, but there is really very little danger of that. Education cannot be regarded as anything but a failure when it has not braced the morals of the child to a healthy love of air and water and the simple beauty of living a clean life. More narrowly, there can be no doubt that greater cleanliness would lead to a higher standard of health, and a higher standard of health produces, in its turn, incomparably better educational results. So much earnest, honest work is being expended in bettering the condition of the child that it is ungrateful to complain because everything does not come right all at once. But the study of education is now so complex that a plea for first principles is never out of place.

PARIS POLICE MUSEUM.

M. Lepine, the Prefect of Paris, is busily engaged in arranging a museum of crime. Its locus will be in the annexe of the Prefecture of Police. The collection will be of great interest and one almost wonders that some of the exhibits have not already found a home in one of the great museums of the French capital. For instance, among the chief documents will be found orders for the detention of the hapless Louis XVI. The evolution of the uniform of the Paris police will be displayed, together with portraits of past Prefects. The exhibits will not only treat of crime, but will illustrate the many branches of the Paris police, showing, among other things, the various forms of licences granted by the Prefect.

WHERE PEACE REIGNS.

Attention was recently called in a Home paper to the noises at Hove. The antitheses of Hove are the adjoining towns of Driesen-Vordamm, where quiet reigns and peace is zealously guarded by the chief of police. The German penal code contains provisions gainst disturbers of the peace, and the section of the Act is not dead letter at Driesen, at all ents, as a tourist recently found to his cost. This fortunate weight had the misfortunate to sneeze olently in the street. He was overheard by a oliceman and haled to the police office. There the section of the Act against street noises was pointed out to him, and he was informed, as an act of leniency, the he would be let off with a caution on payment of five shillings, although he was liable to imprisonment.

THE SEQUEL.

The visitor not being of a facile nature or appreciating the clemency of the police, appealled unto Cæsar. The Court was empanelled especially for the occasion, and consisted of a judge, two assessors, the public prosecutor, the clerk, and a ree. The complaint was thoroghly threshed out, and in the result the tribunal decided that no offence had been committed. The chief of the police by no means approved of the decision, and informed the public prosecutor that unless an appeal were lodged he would no longer be responsible for the order of Driesen.

HUGUENOTS IN LONDON.

At the second ordinary meeting of the session 1909-1910 of this society the first half of a paper entitled "Paulans de Mauvans and the introduction of the Reformed Religion into France." was ready by Mr. Maurice Wilkinson, B.A. The paper, the result of on exhausitive research, dealt with the predominance of the reformed religion in the South of France in the sixteenth century, and the active part taken by the two brothers, Antoine and Paulans de Mauvans, in upholding their faiths against the Papal troops. The elder brother was killed, and though his followers allowed to bury him he was afterwards dug up and hanged by his enemies, a deed for which his brother took dire revenge at the siege of Aix. An interesting point was raised as to the genuineness of the signatures to the order for the Mirandolla massacre. The counter seal on the document being green is considered by some to prove that the signatures were forged.

VOX, ET PRÆTEREA—AURUM.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who is having an extremely successful season in New York with "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," is confronted with a problem that singers know well, but is likely to be overlooked by the layman. Mr. Forbes-Robertson, whose beautiful voice has taken New York by storm, has had many offers to persuade him to recite (Shakespearean lines, for choice) into a gramophone. It is reported that he hesitates to come to terms through a fear that students from dramatic and ordinary colleges would no longer trouble to come to his theatre. It is difficult to believe that this is giving pause to the actor. The price he could demand for such recitation would far outweigh the takings from students likely to visit him in one season. The average person is also rendered more, and not less, anxious to see an actor whose voice has attracted him through a mechanical medium. It is possible that singers, to whom the voice is more the all-in-all than to the actor, have found that people are content to hear them on a gramophone only—it is possible, but it is more probable that the invention has been the best method of advertisement their profession has ever had.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
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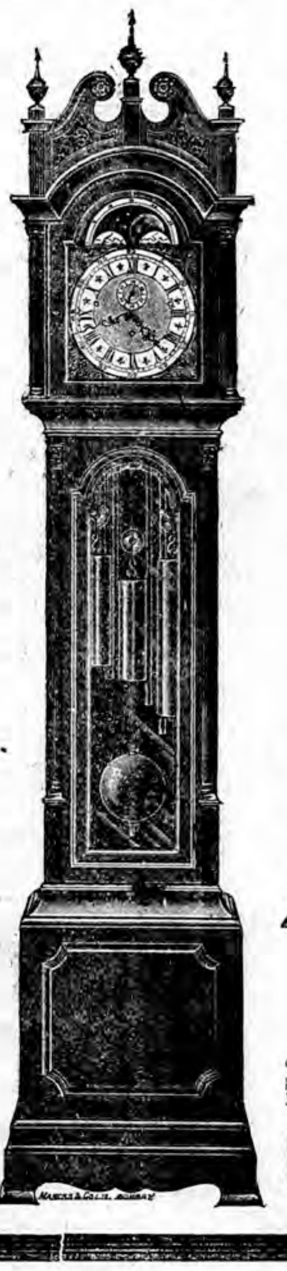

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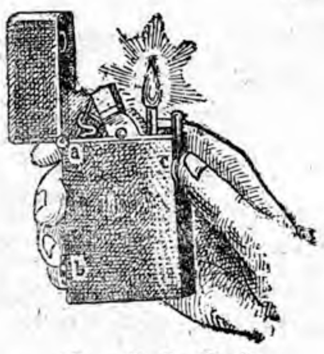

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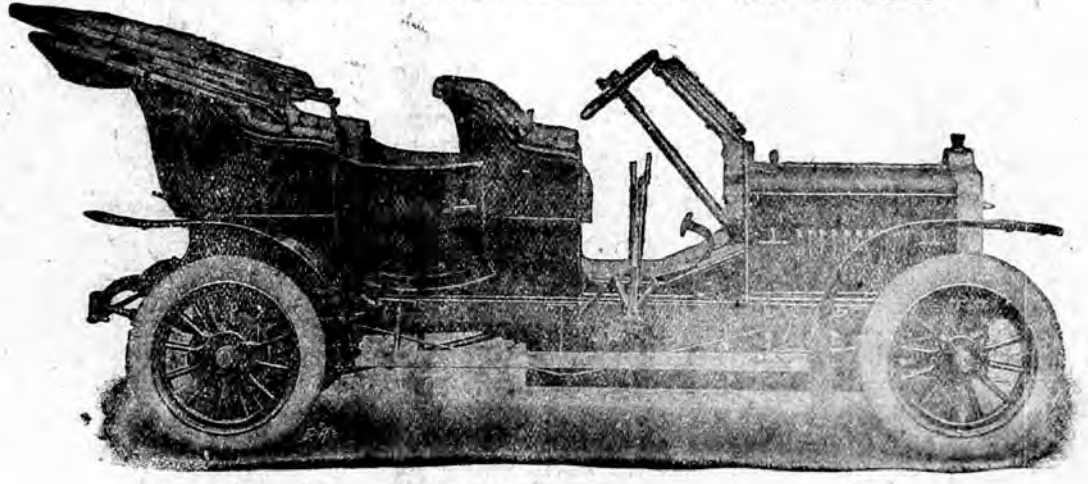

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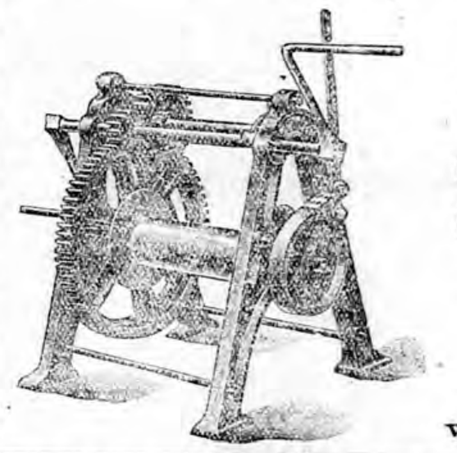

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